

Nili Fossae Carbonate Plains: Solving the Carbonate Puzzle and Examining Olivine from Primitive Melts or Mantle

*Land-on science to understand early aqueous environments,
reservoirs of carbon, and planetary igneous evolution*

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Wiseman³, Jack Mustard³

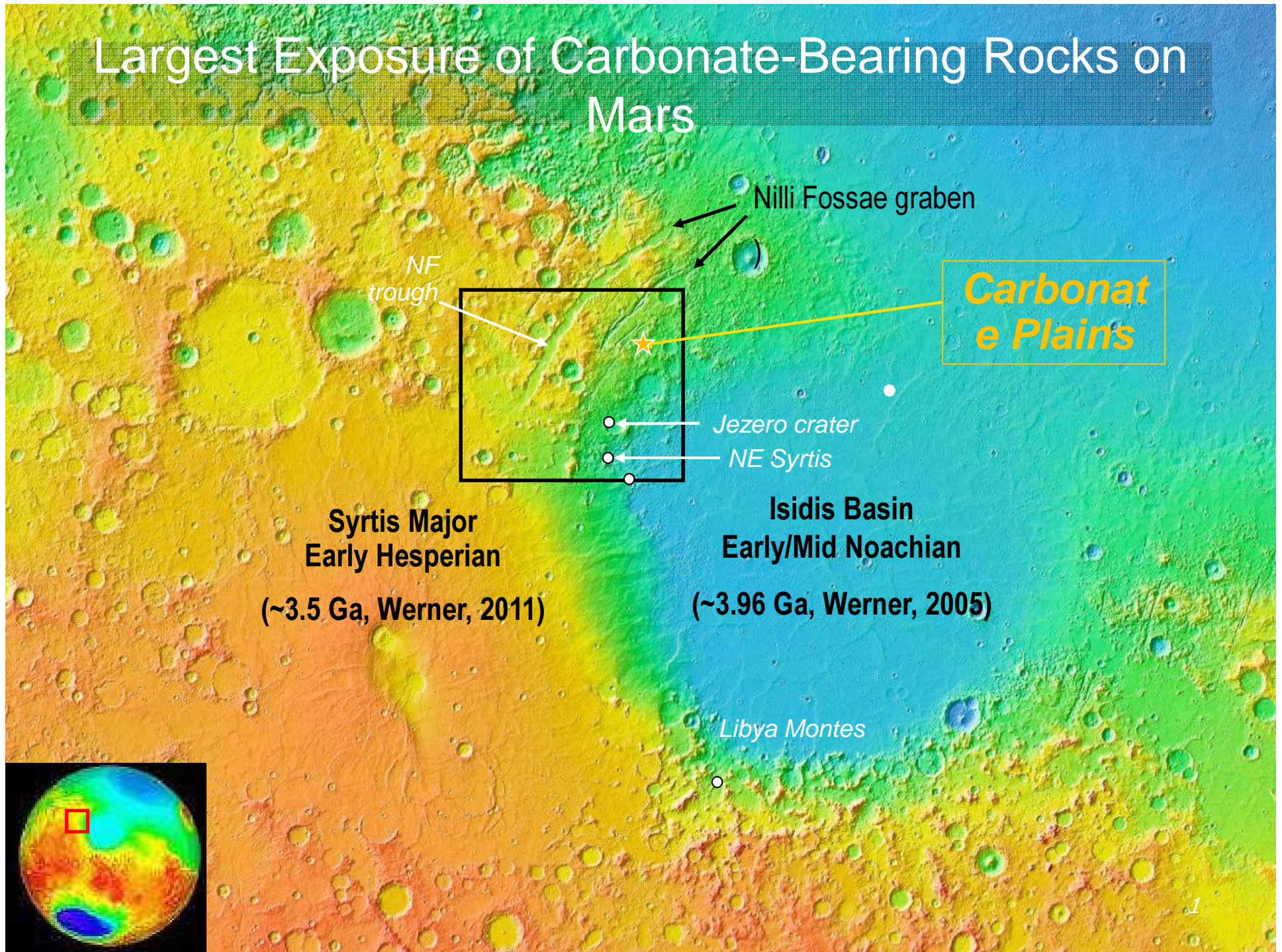
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1st Mars 2020 Landing Site Workshop

May 15, 2014

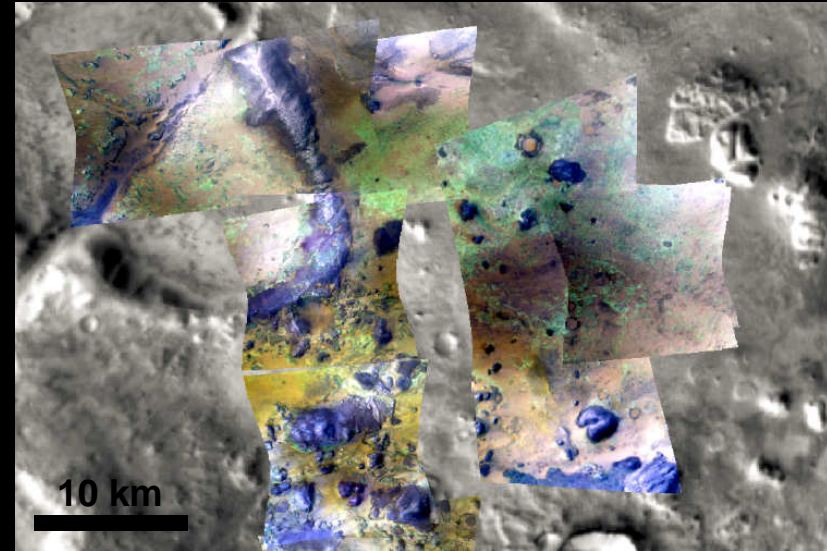
Largest Exposure of Carbonate-Bearing Rocks on Mars



Meeting Mars 2020 Science Criteria

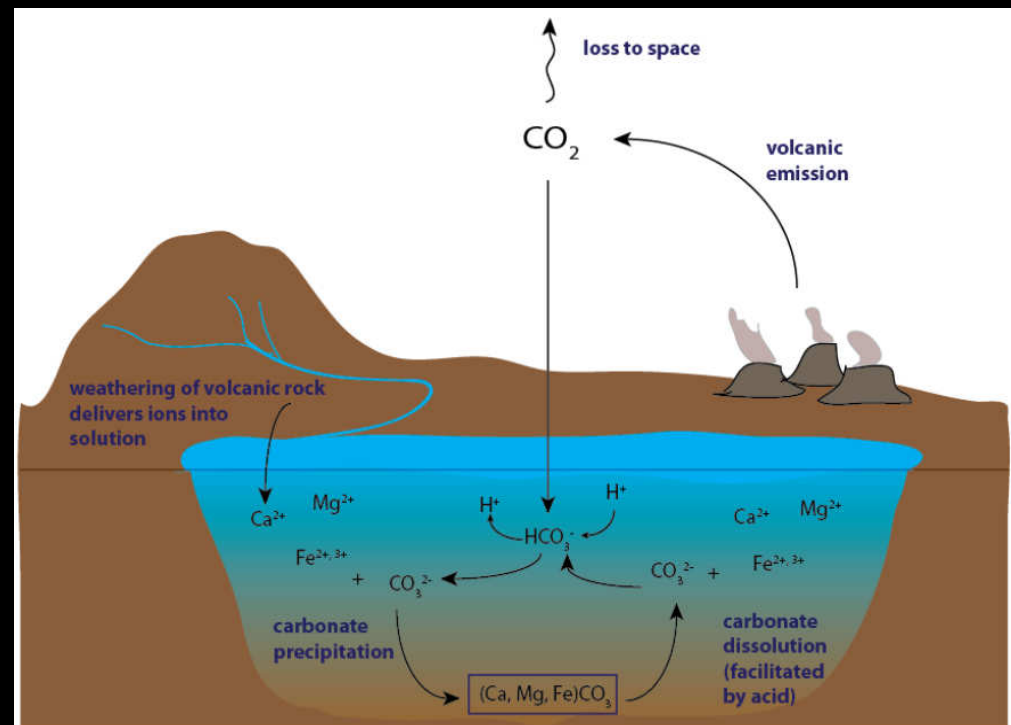
Nili Fossae Carbonate Plains geology addresses key science topics in the M2020 SDT report , E2E-iSAG sample criteria:

1. Aqueous, habitable environments: Largest exposure of carbonate-bearing rock on Mars, formed by precipitation from liquid water [Ehlmann et al., 2008, *Science*; Niles et al., 2013, *SSR*]
2. Understanding Sources and Sinks of the Martian Atmosphere
3. Planetary Evolution & Igneous Processes: Capping later mafics overly the largest olvine-rich (ultramafic?) rock unit on Mars, comprised of komatiitic lavas or impact-excavated mantle cumulates [Hoefen et al., 1997, *Science*; Hamilton & Christensen, 2005, *Geology*; Mustard et al.,



In Search of the “Missing” Martian Carbonate?

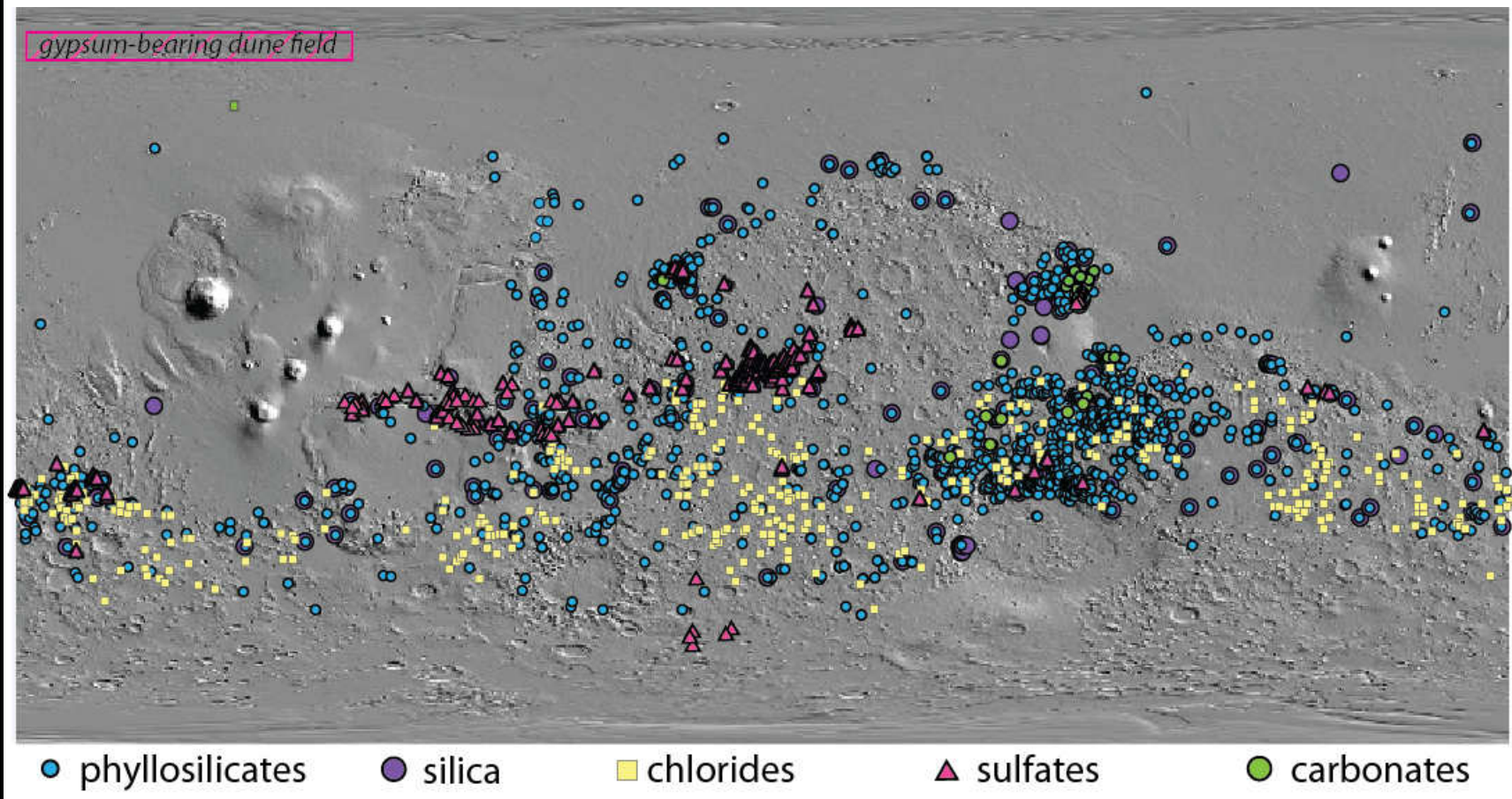
- Carbonate: a minor phase in Martian dust (<5 wt. %) [Lellouch et al., 2000; Bandfield et al., 2003] and in Martian meteorites [e.g. Bridges, 2001]
- As of 2008, not IDed in rock though expected common, weathering product with water and CO₂-atmosphere
- Implications of carbonate paucity:
 - Acidic conditions precluded carbonate formation and preservation? [Fairén et al., 2004; Bullock & Moore, 2007; Mukhin, 1996]
 - Low pCO₂ when liquid water was present at the surface? [Chevrier et al., 2007; Halevy et al., 2007]
 - Waters driving aqueous alteration on Noachian Mars were not in contact with the atmosphere? [Ehlmann et al., 2011]
 - After ~4Gyr, always low atmospheric pressure [Hu, Nili Fossae Carbonate Plains -- Ehlmann, Edwards, Wiseman, Mustard -- 1st Mars2020 Landing Site Workshop - 3 Kass, Ehlmann, Yung, in prep]



Carbonate is rare among alteration minerals...

Global View of Water-formed Minerals

[Ehlmann & Edwards, in press, AREPS]

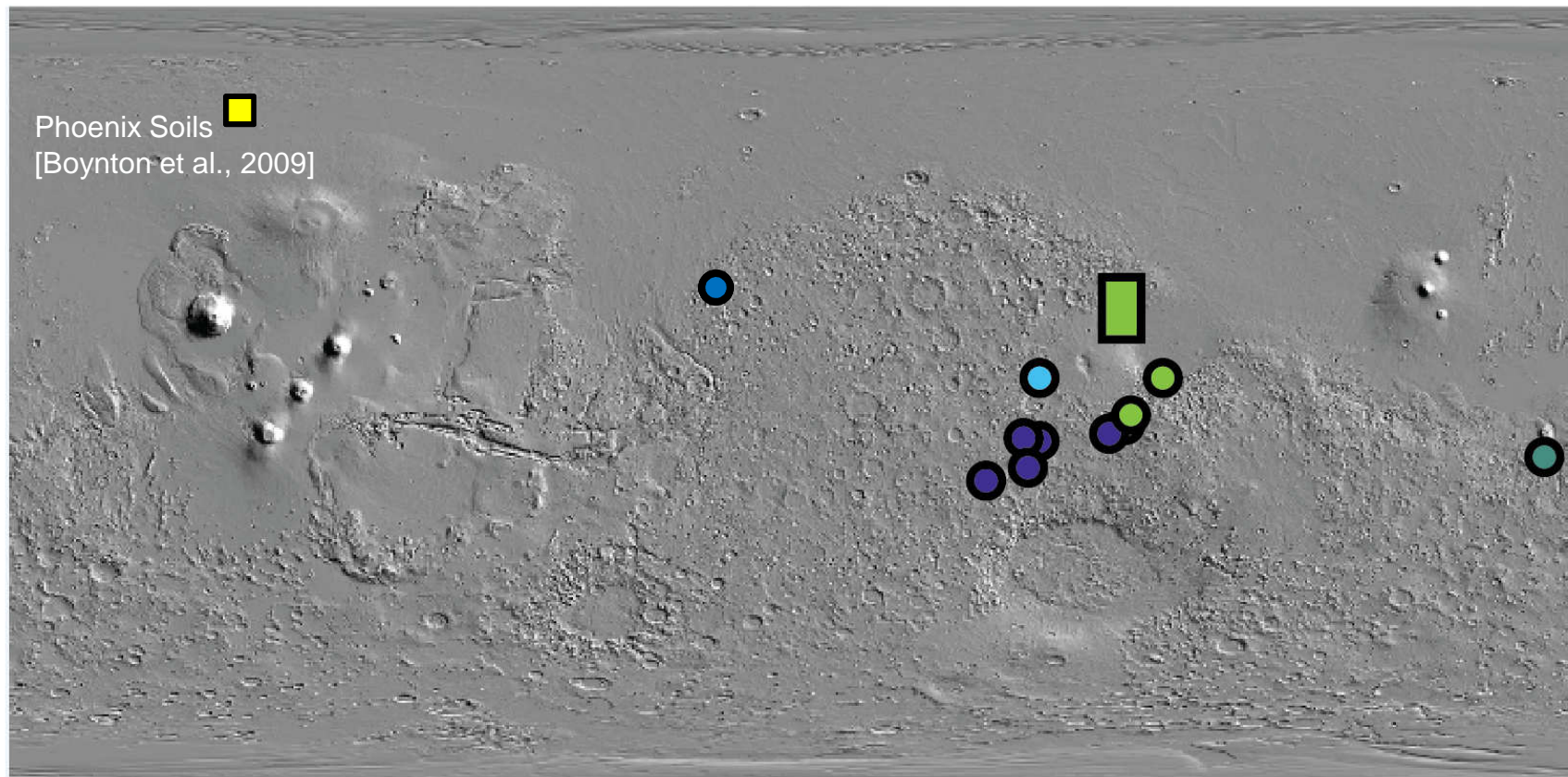


Distribution of the major classes of aqueous minerals on Mars. Phyllosilicate detections from compilations by Ehlmann et al. (2011), Carter et al. (2013), and Pan & Ehlmann (2014). Silica detections compiled by Carter et al. (2013). Chlorides compiled by Osterloo et al. (2010). Carbonate-bearing rock detections reported by Ehlmann et al. (2008) or reviewed in Niles et al. (2012) (square indicates Phoenix lander soil carbonate). Sulfate detections from Murchie et al. (2009), Milliken et al., (2010), Ackiss et al. (2012), and Carter et al., (2013), edited to remove locations with ambiguity with hydrated silicates.

Carbonate is rare among alteration minerals...

CARBONATE-BEARING ROCKS ON MARS

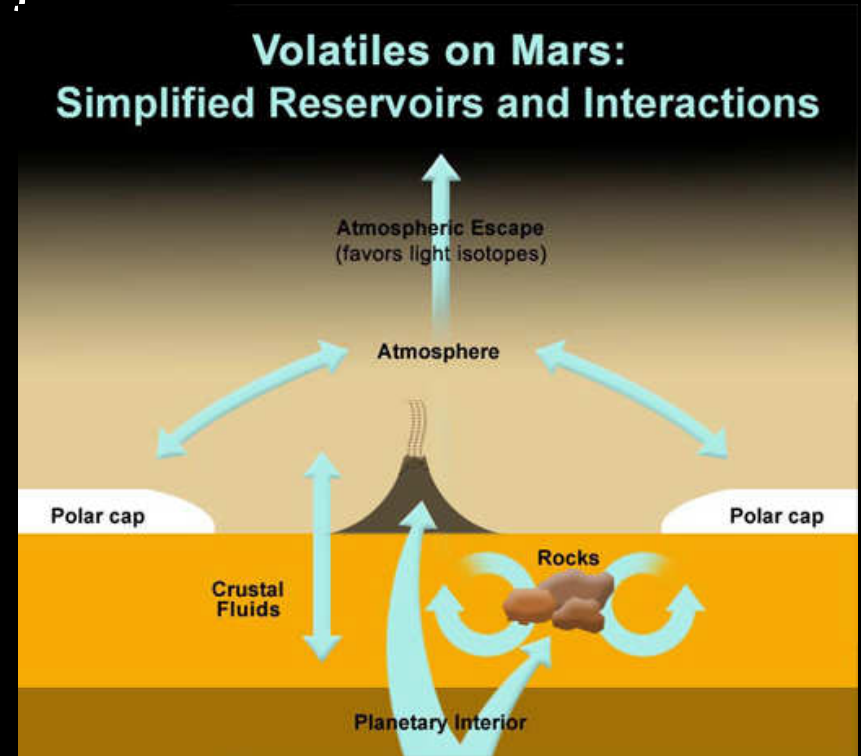
[adapted from Niles et al., 2013, SSR]

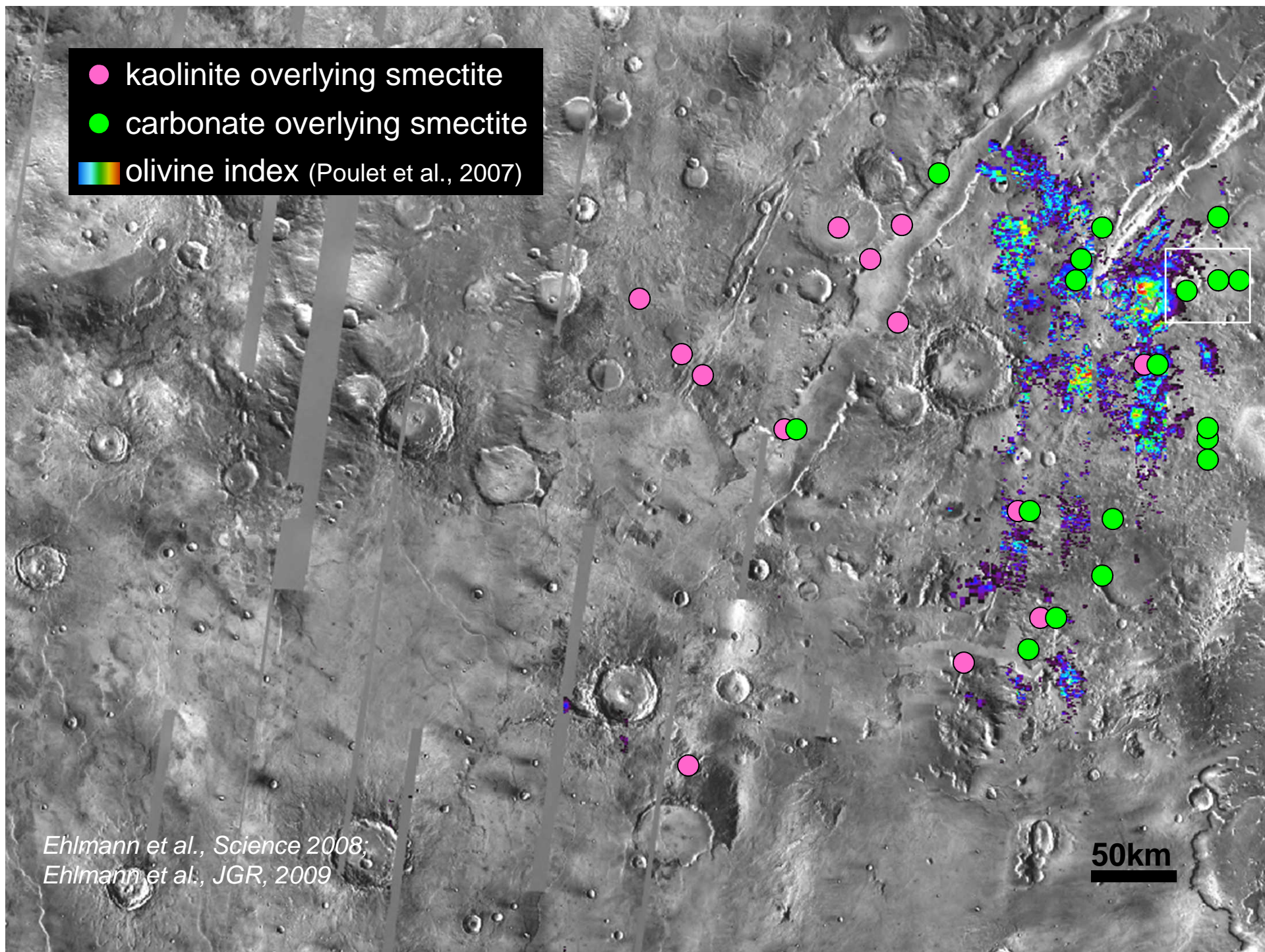


- Mg-rich carbonate (Ehlmann et al., 2008)
- $\text{Mg}_{0.62}\text{Fe}_{0.25}\text{Ca}_{0.11}\text{Mn}_{0.02}$ carbonate (Morris et al., 2010)
- Ca,Fe-carbonate (Michalski & Niles, 2010)
- Ca,Fe-carbonate (Wray et al., 2011)
- Mg-carbonate (Michalski et al., 2013)
- Ca,Mg- & Mg,Fe-carbonate (Sutter et al., 2013)

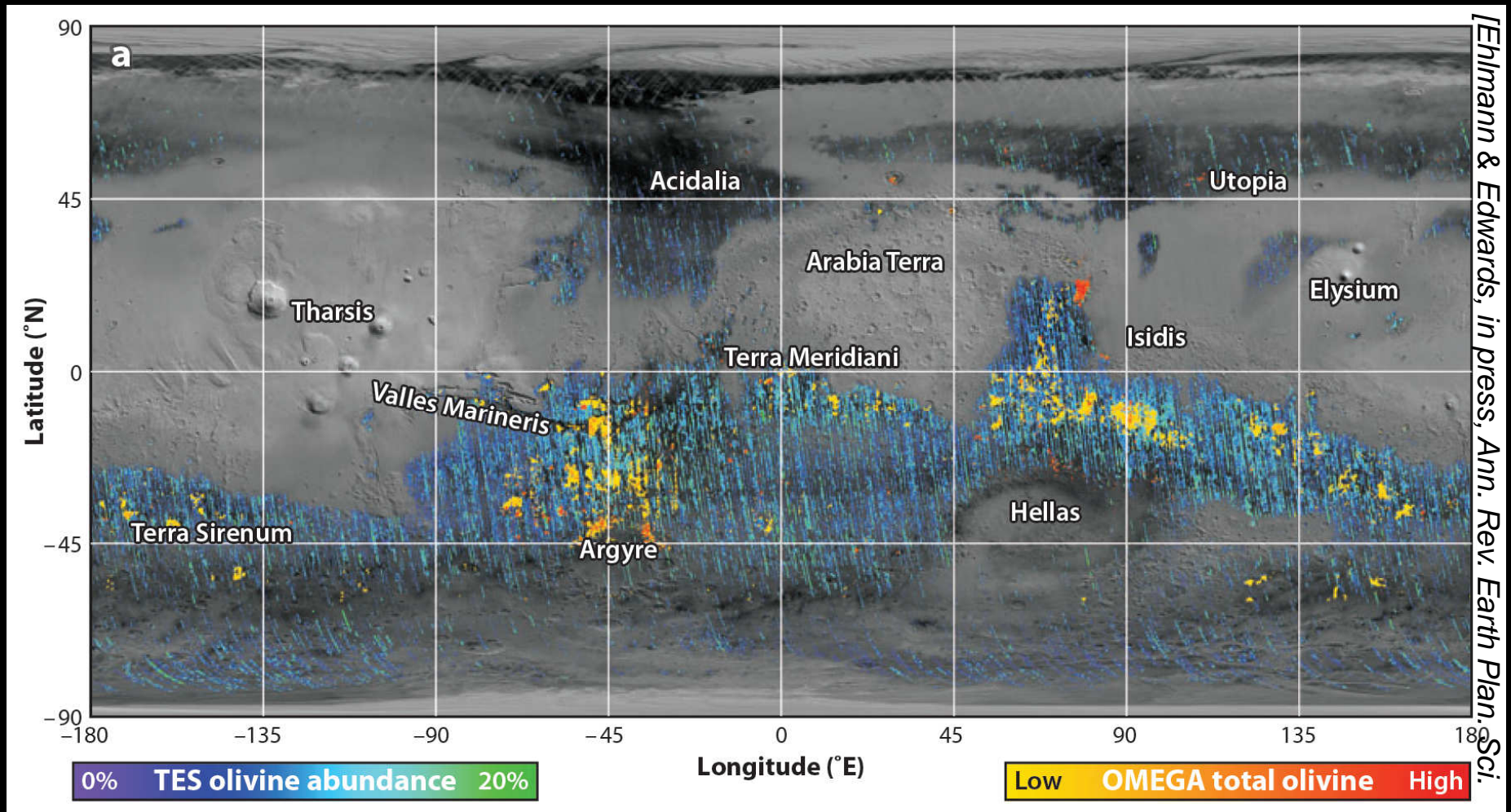
Where there is carbonate, it is special

- Some aqueous crustal environments were neutral to high pH and never experienced an overprinting acidic period
- Carbonate likely formed in conjunction with olivine weathering/serpentinization
- Aqueous activity in Nili Fossae extended well into the Hesperian (Mangold et al., 2007, JGR)
- Carbonate persists to the present and was not removed by acid weathering
- Heart of figuring out the “case of the missing atmosphere”

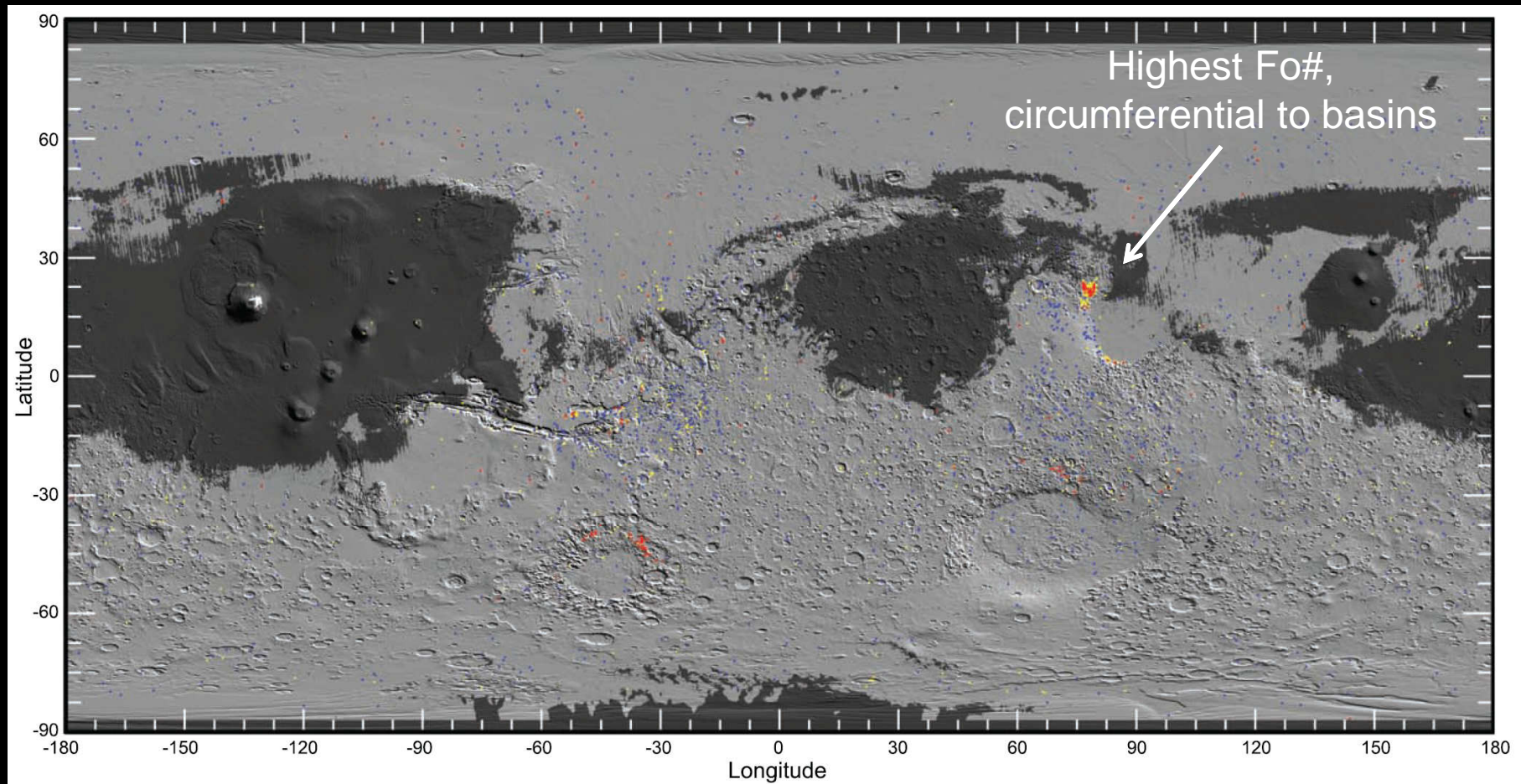




Global Olivine Abundance



High-Mg olivine from primitive melts or mantle



[Koeppen & Hamilton, 2008, JGR]

Fo75-100

Fo58-74

Fo42-57

Is this site at all typical of Mars or just “weird”?

- Special because high-Mg olivine taps primitive lavas or mantle cumulates
- Other olivine/carbonate-bearing rocks like this may exist on Mars but merely be less exposed
- Mars2020 Primary mission: Special opportunity to investigate a key habitable environment, a key process for geochemical cycling, and a unit that may tap Mars' mantle
- Mars 2020: Extended mission: access to regionally-extensive type stratigraphy with typical alteration assemblage

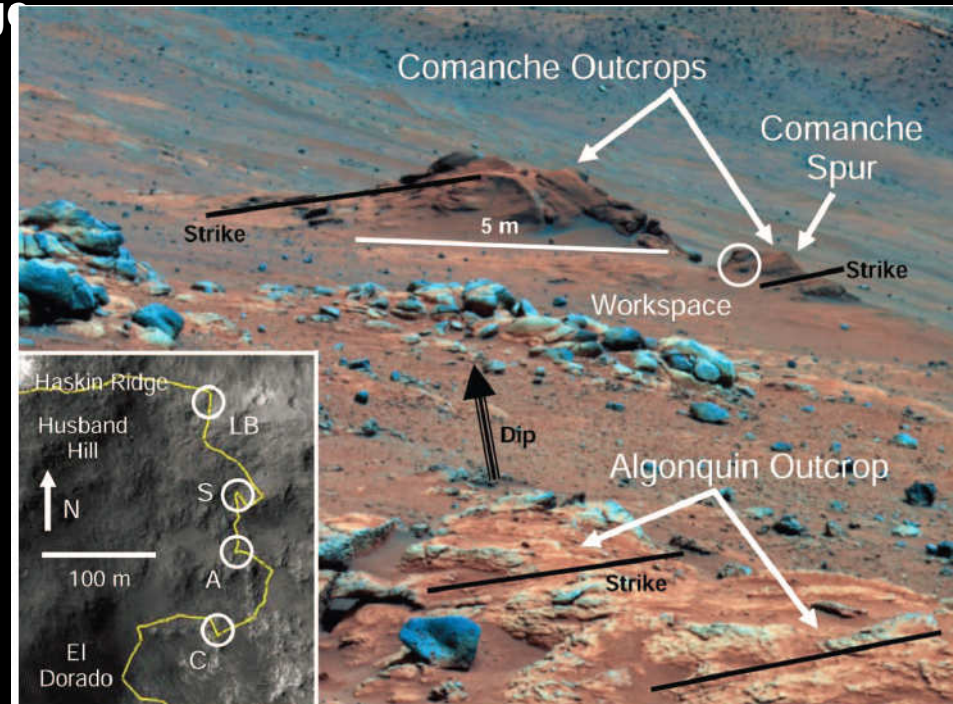
GUSEV CRATER:

(Morris et al., 2010, Science)

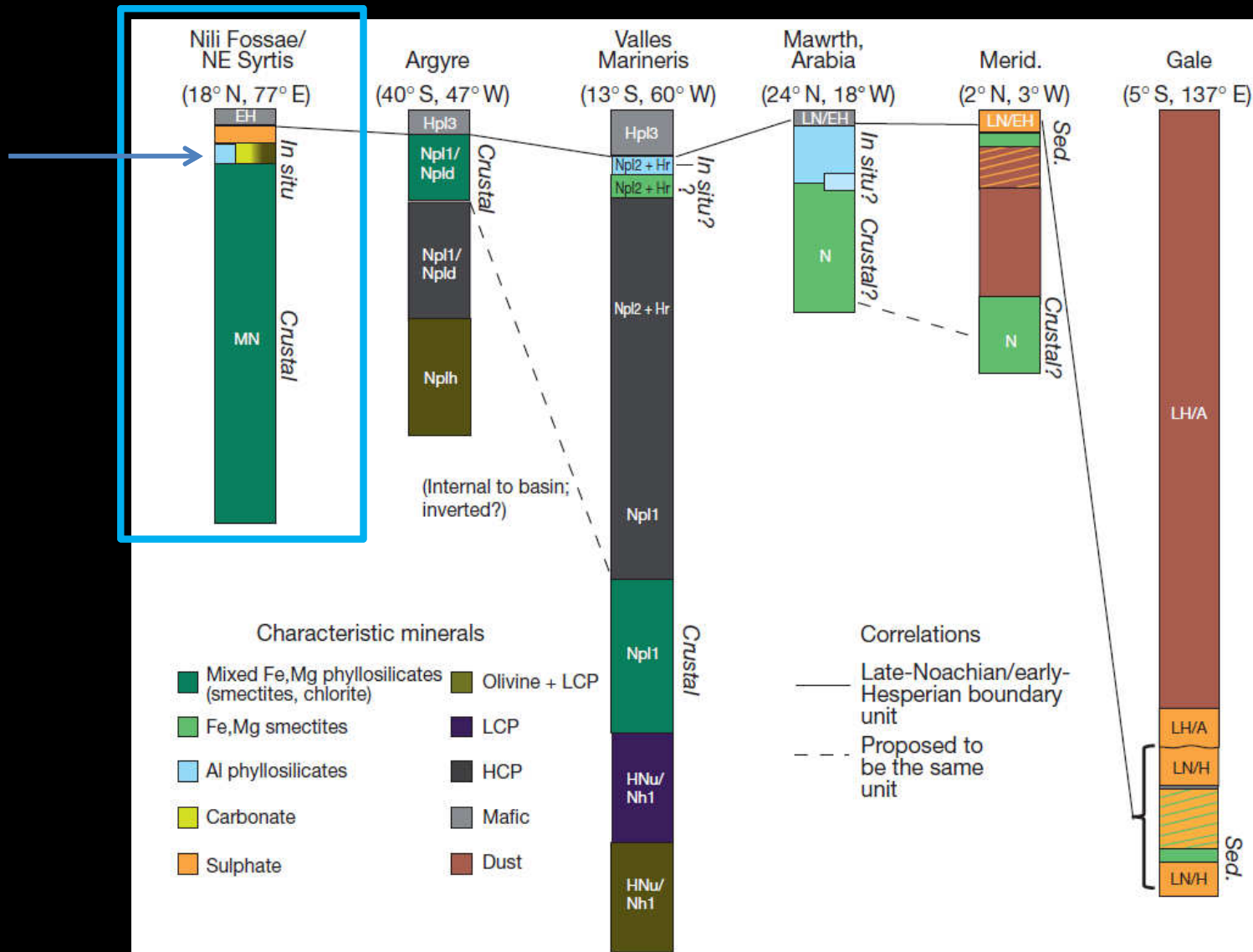
40% olivine

35% amorphous silicate

25% carbonate

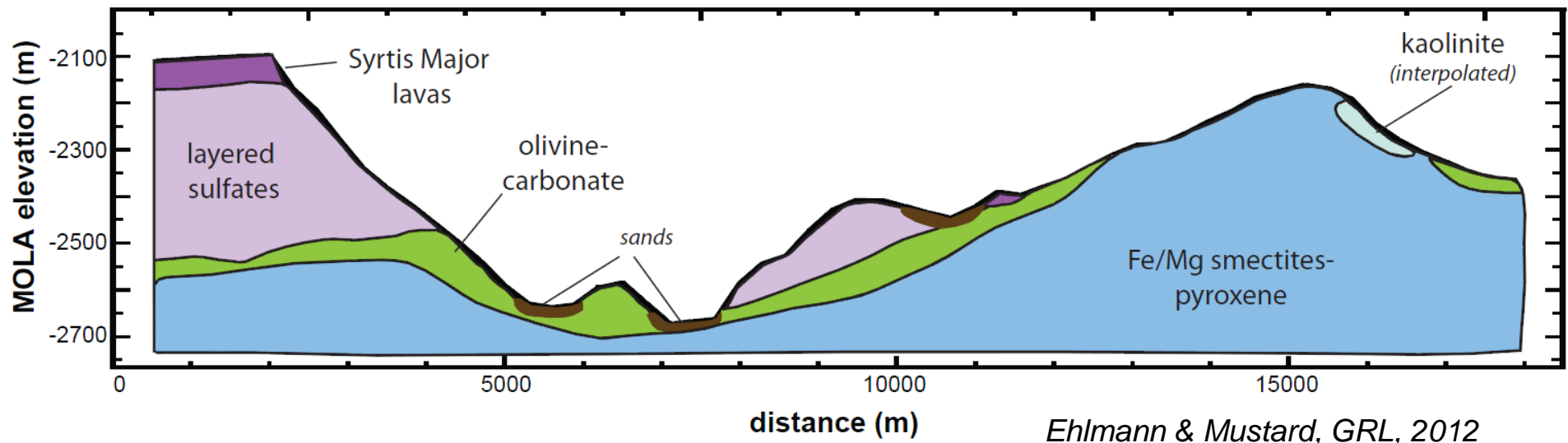


Key Martian Stratigraphies



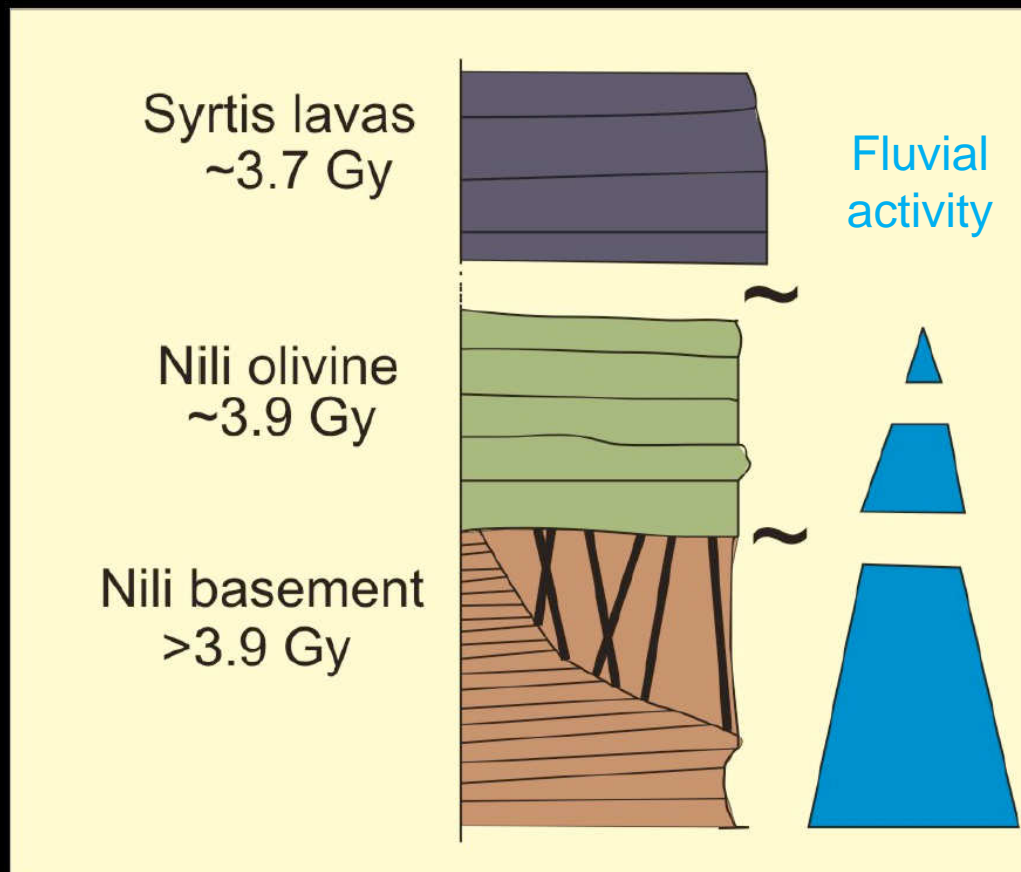
Part of a Regionally Extensive, Time-Bracketed and Well-Understood Section

(from NE Syrtis area)



- Age Brackets:
 - Lower (oldest): Age of the Isidis impact disrupted the Fe/Mg smectite/pyroxene unit (parts are brecciated)
 - Upper (youngest): Overlying mafics, Hesperian Syrtis Major volcanic province

A Schematic History of Water



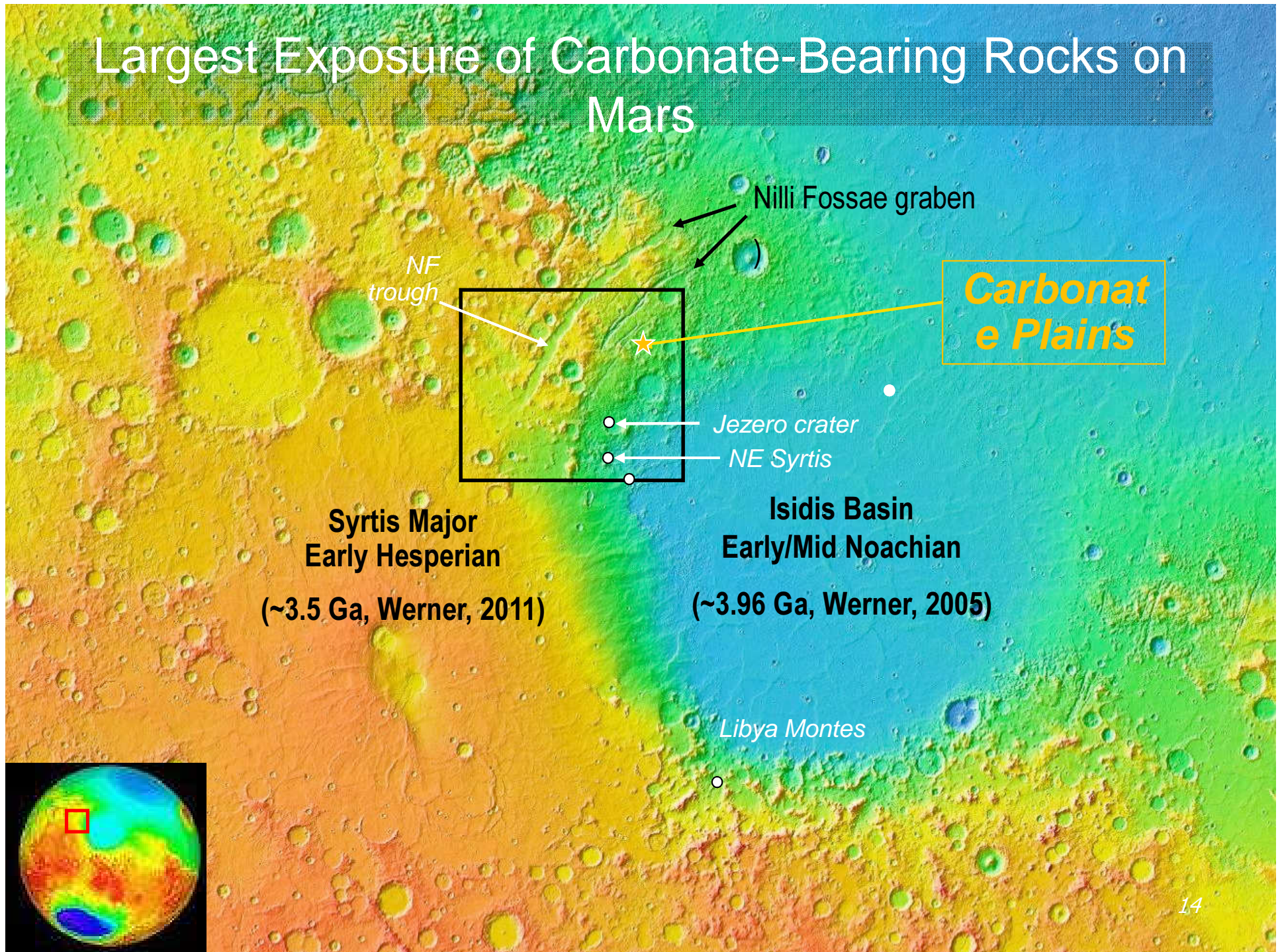
No alteration

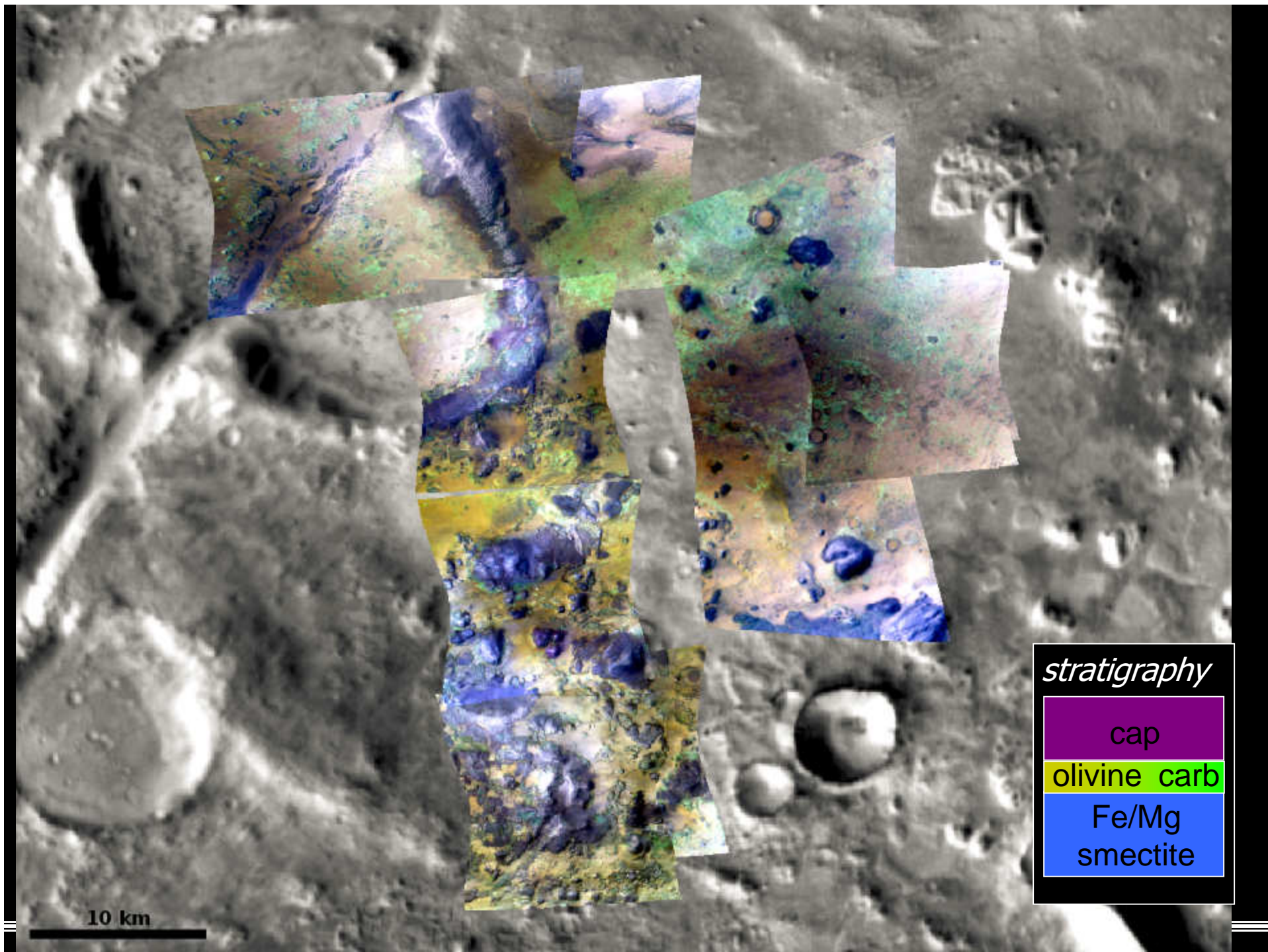
Partial /local
alteration

Basement
alteration

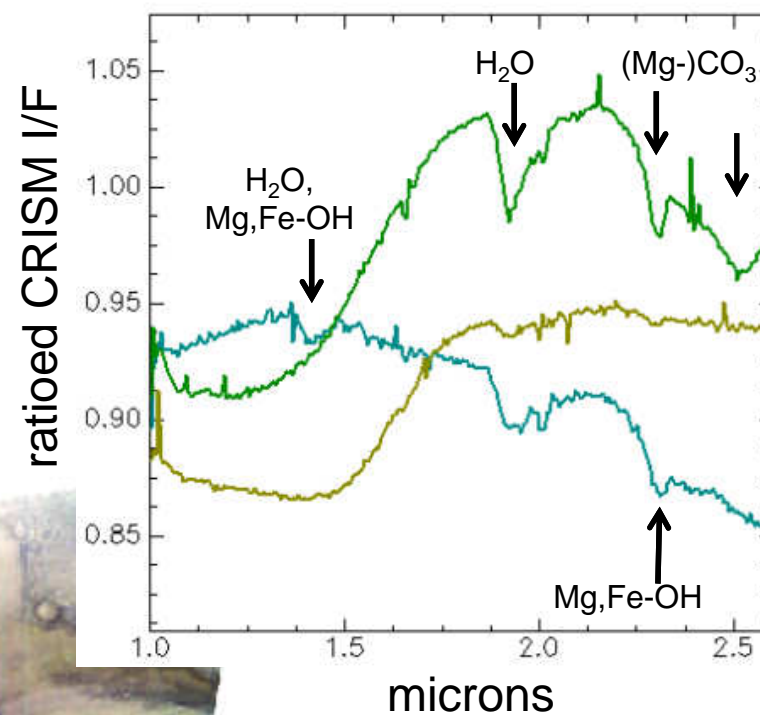
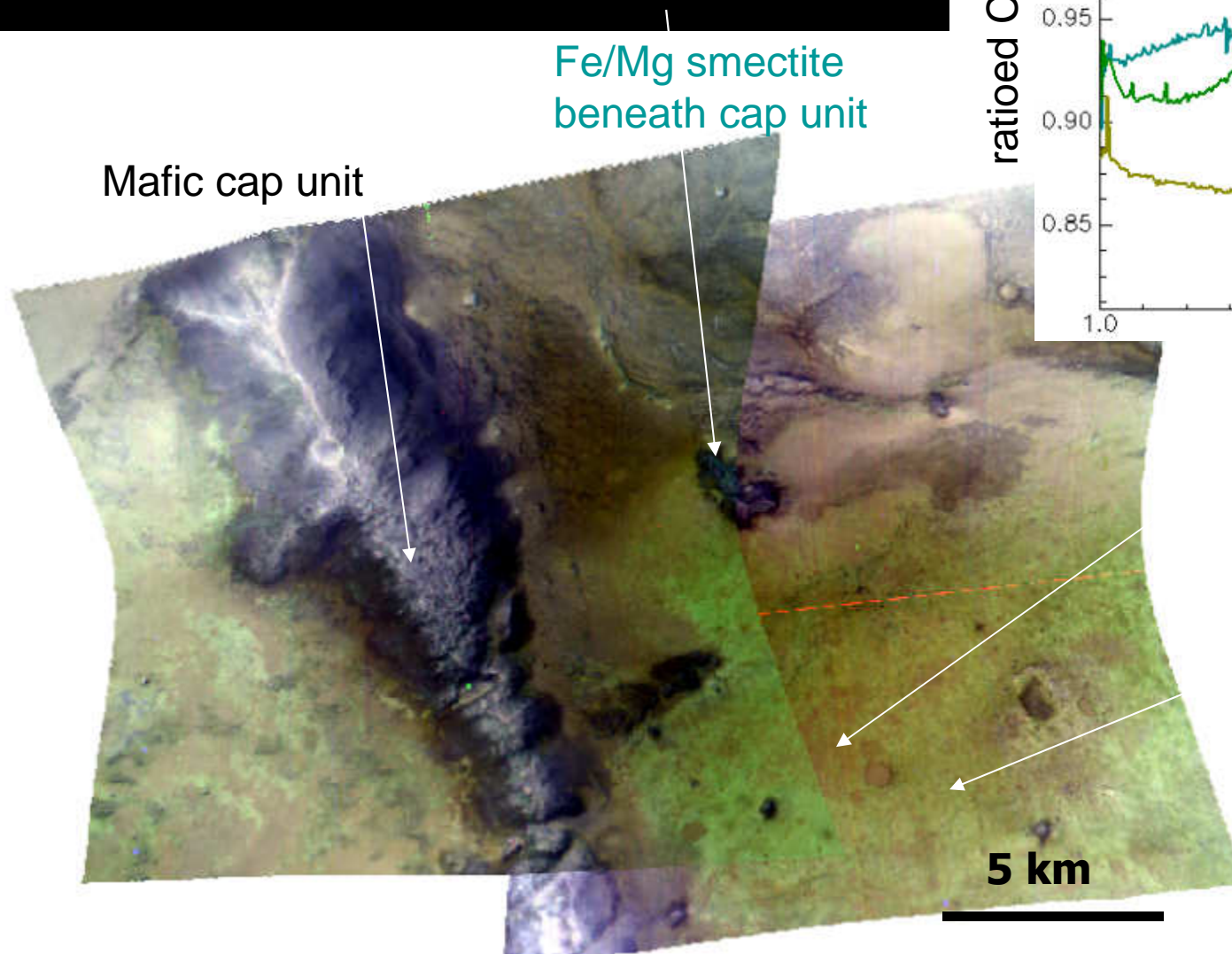
Mangold et al., 2007, JGR

Largest Exposure of Carbonate-Bearing Rocks on Mars



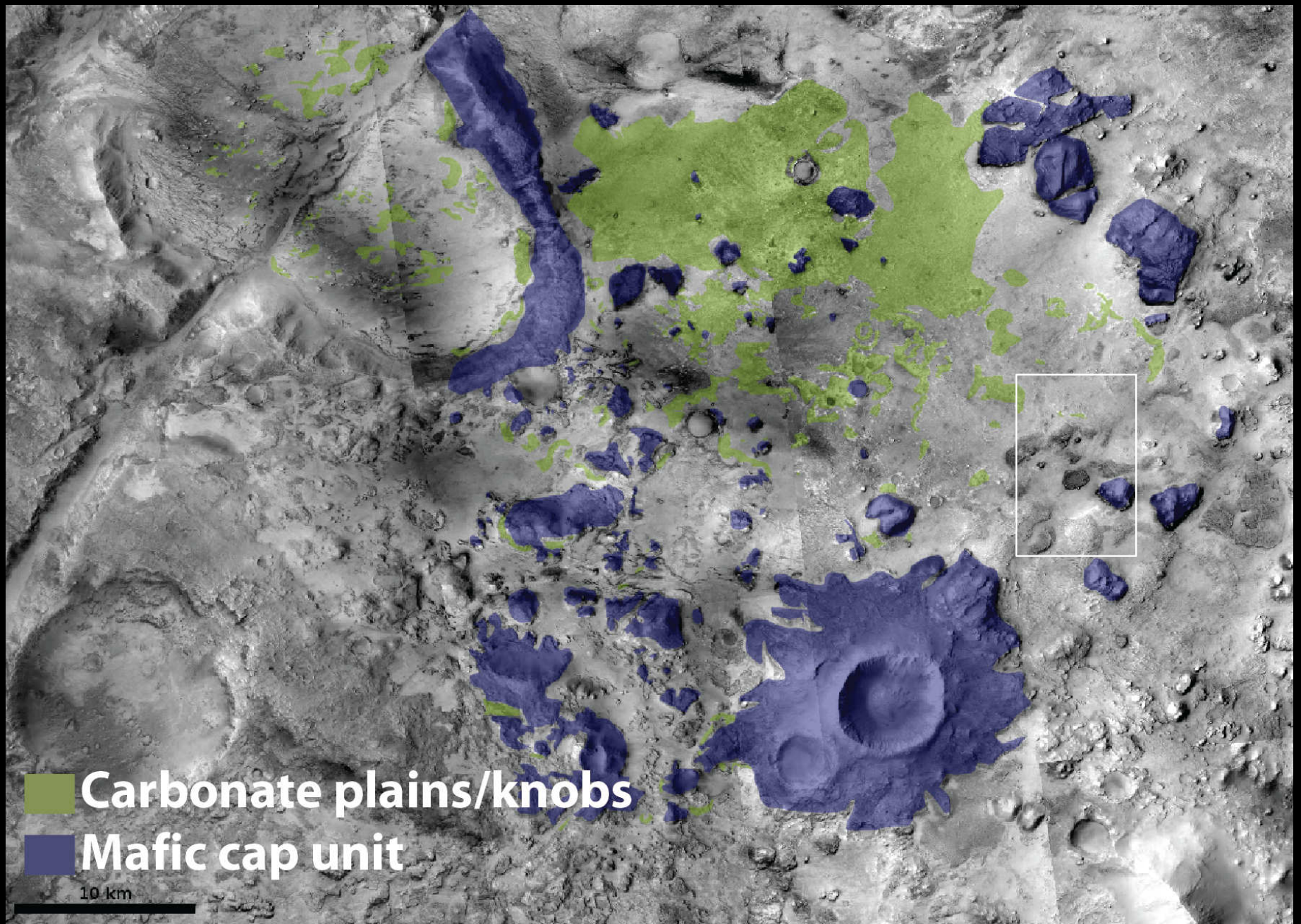


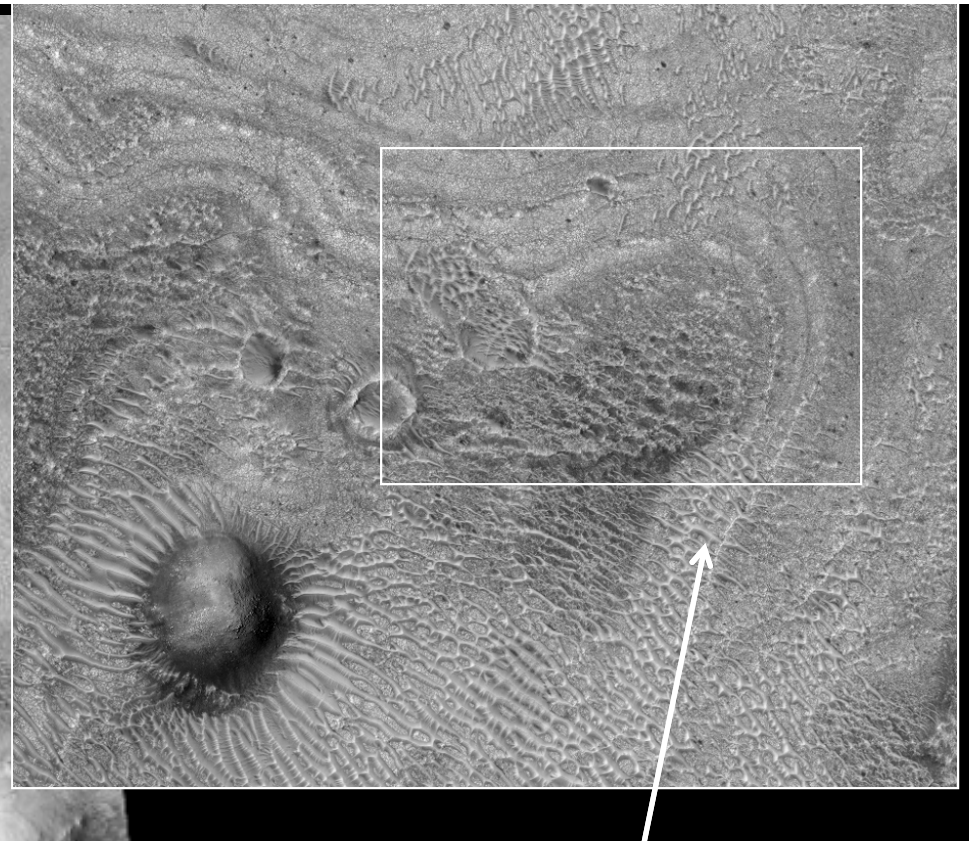
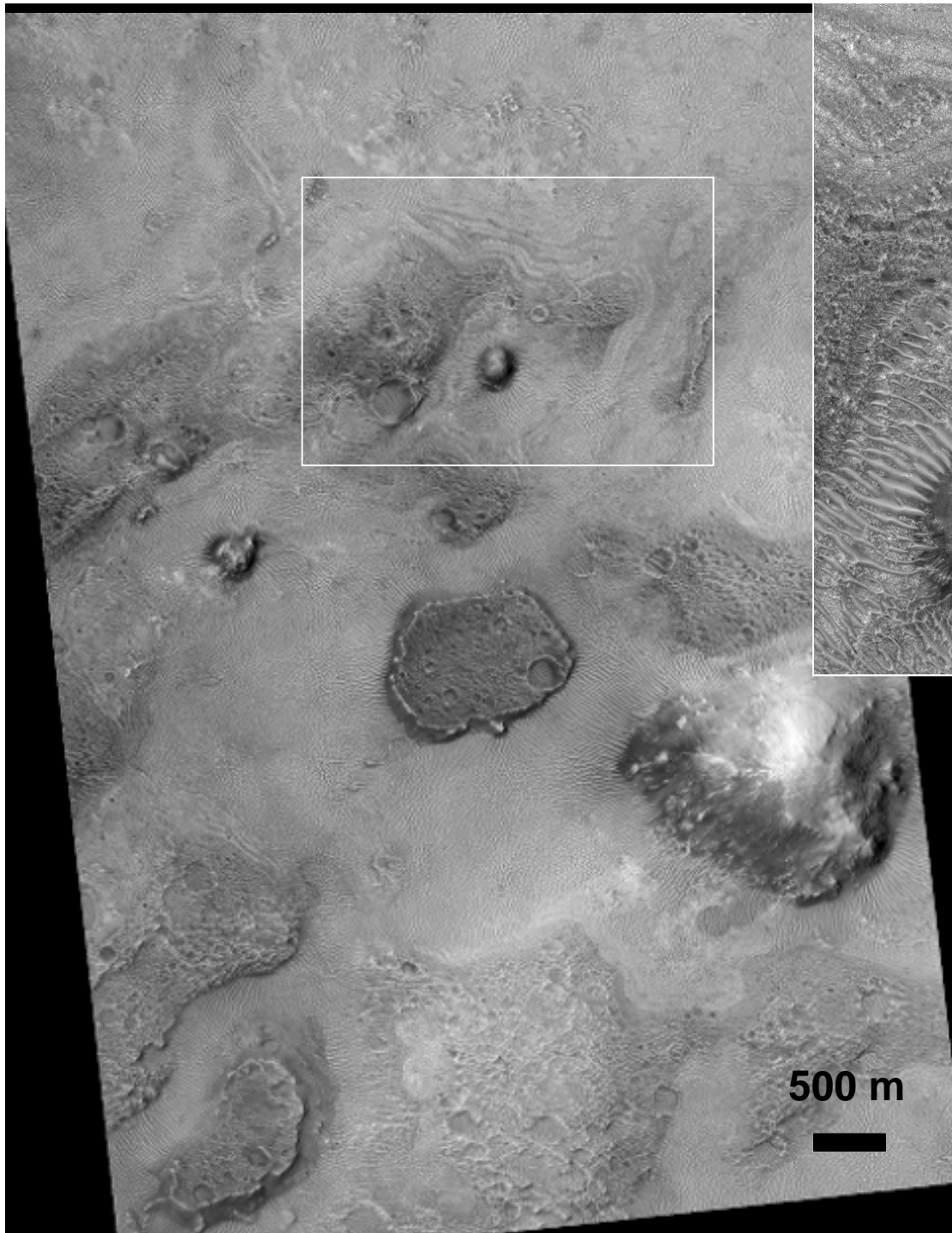
Mineralogy & Exposure



Olivine, in dunes
and in-situ
(partially altered)

Carbonate in
bright, polygonally
fractured terrain





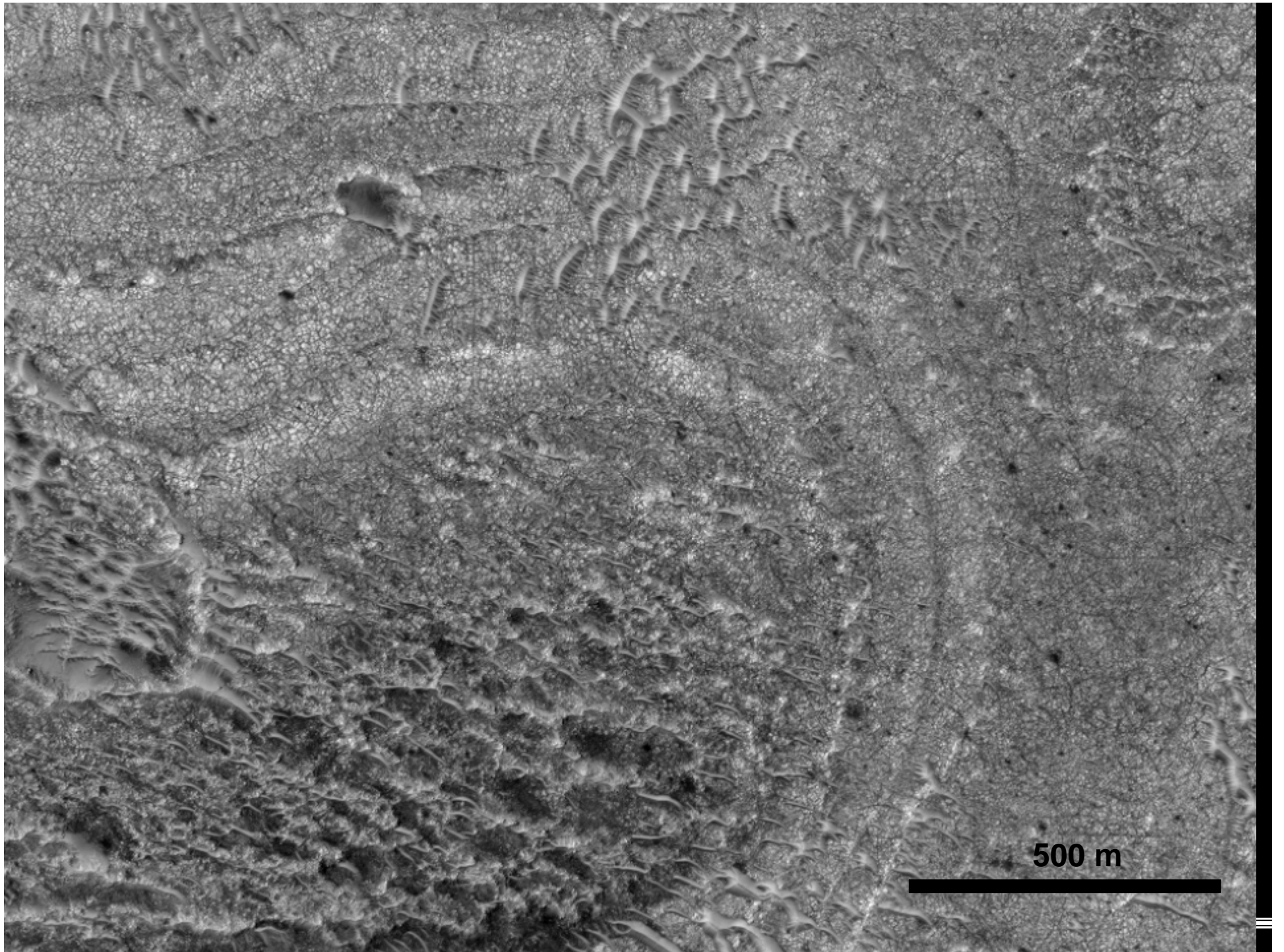
Banded carbonate beneath
olivine-bearing dune

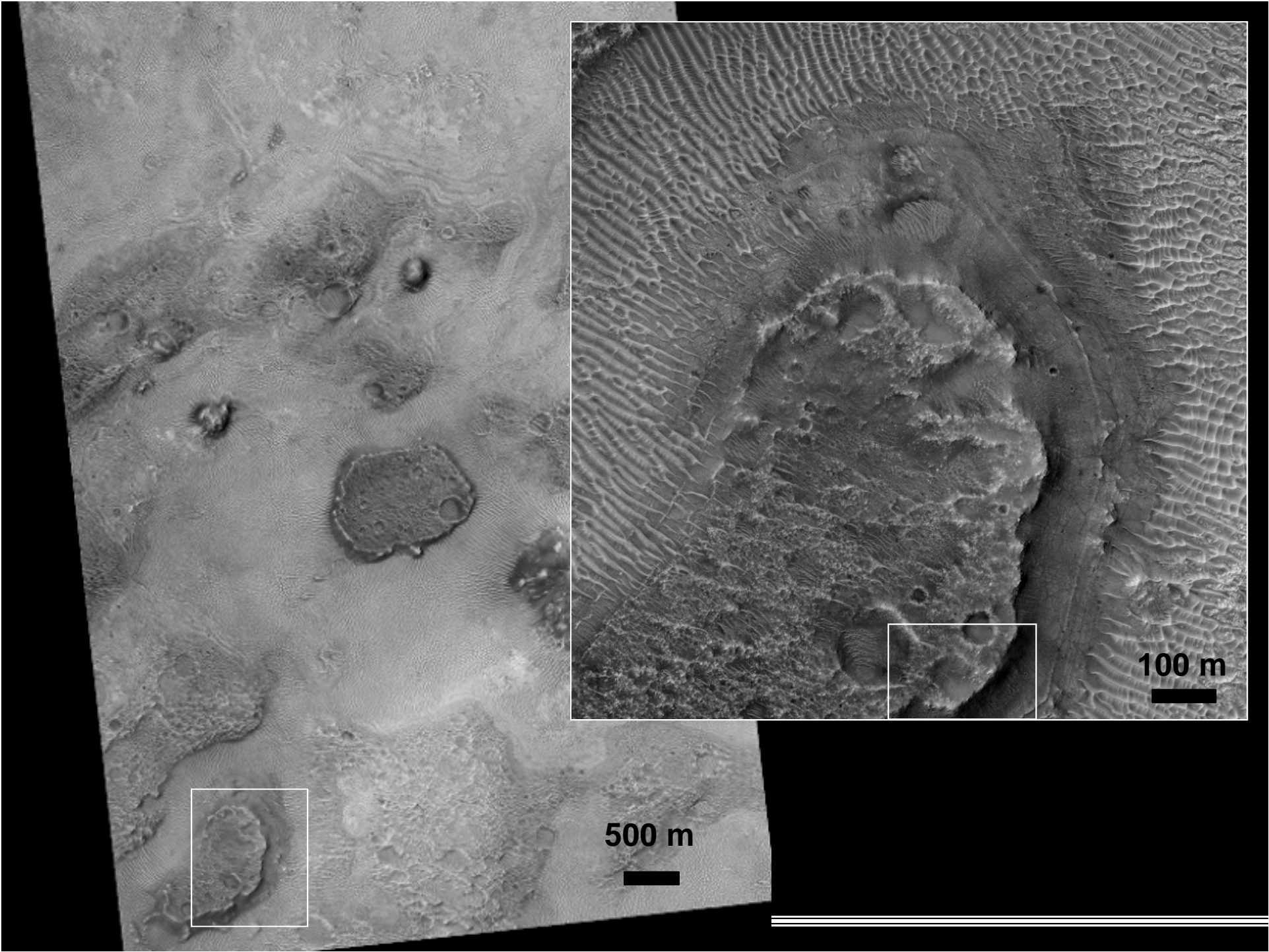
stratigraphy

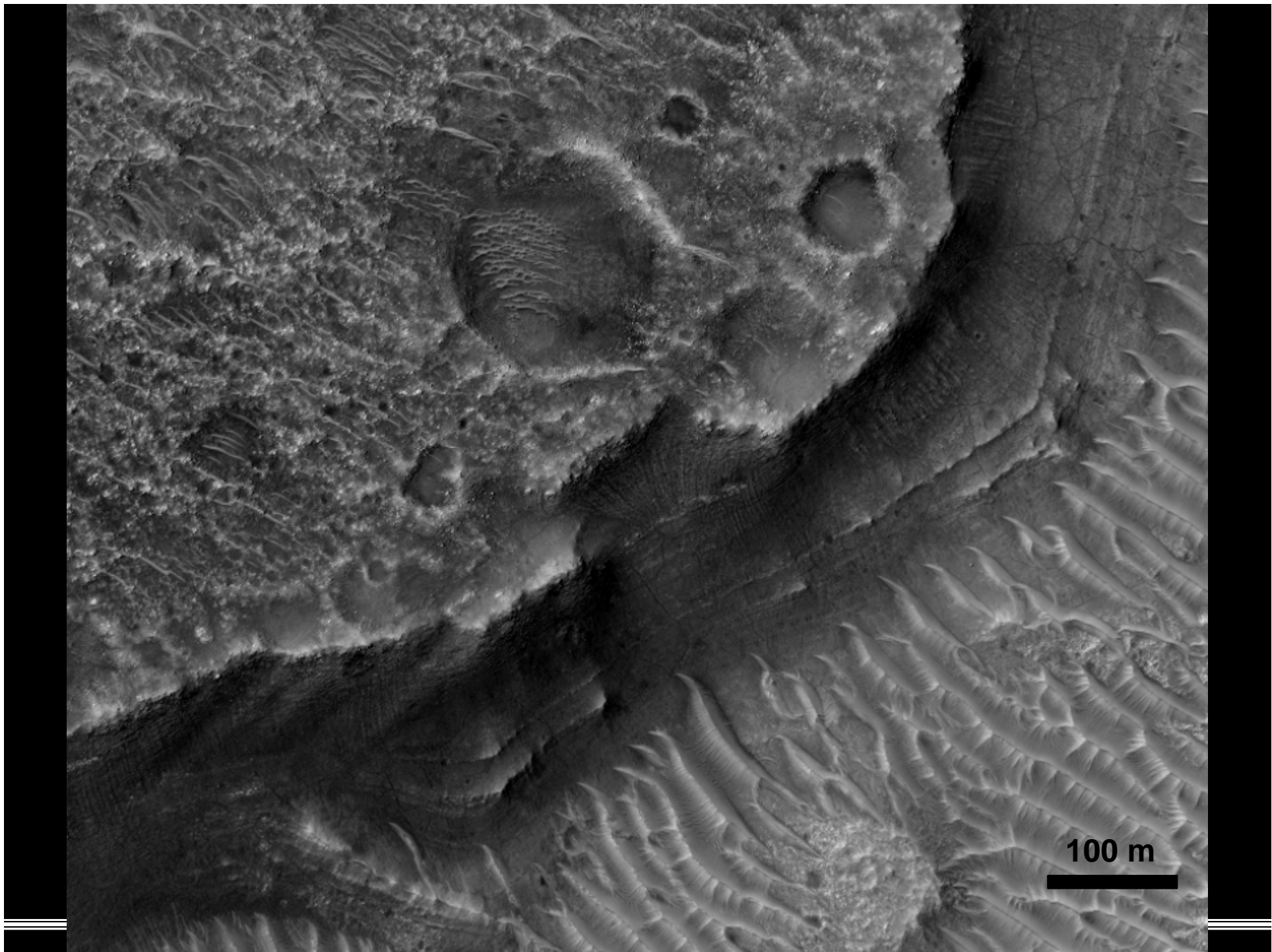
cap

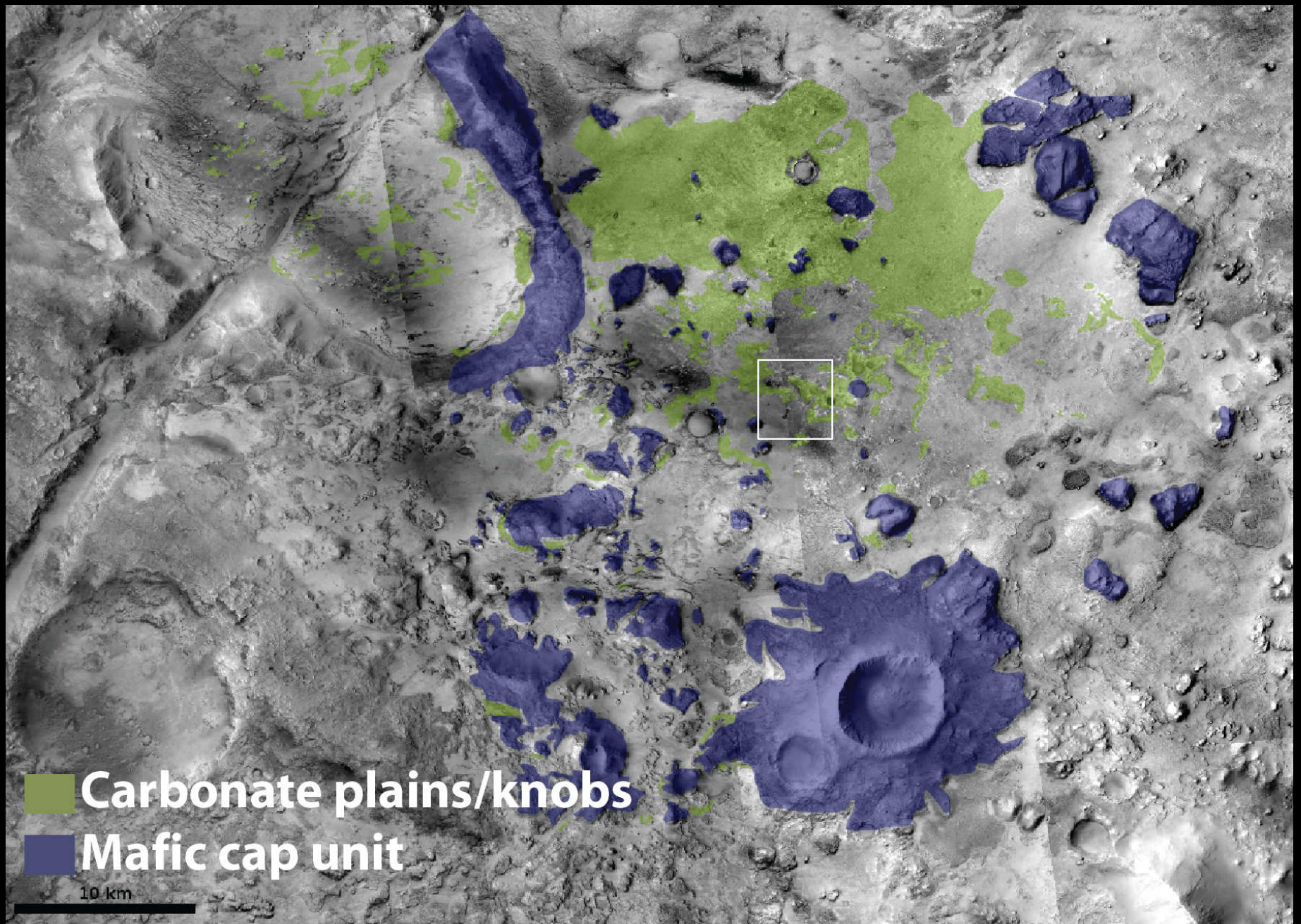
olivine carb

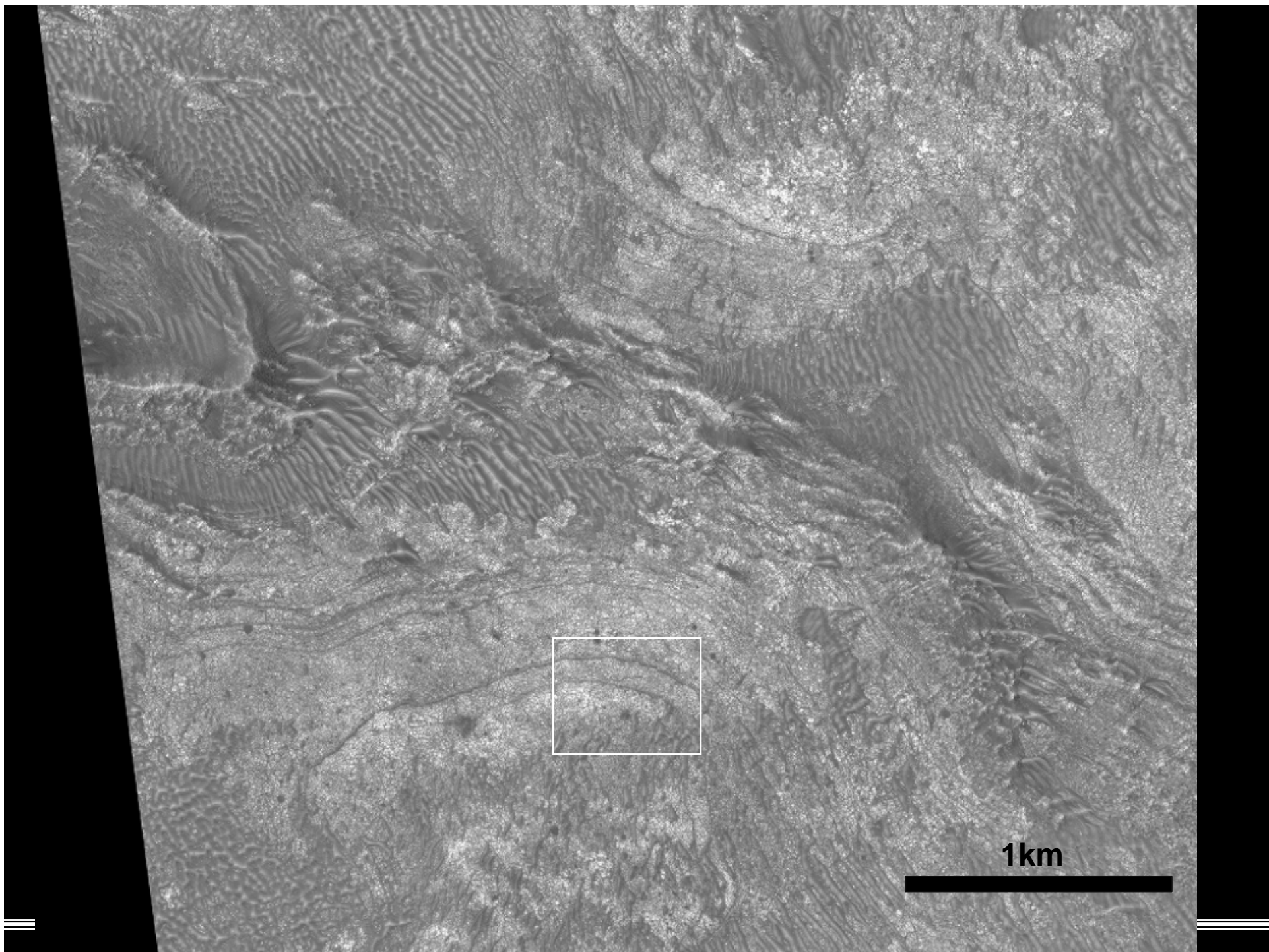
Fe/Mg
smectite

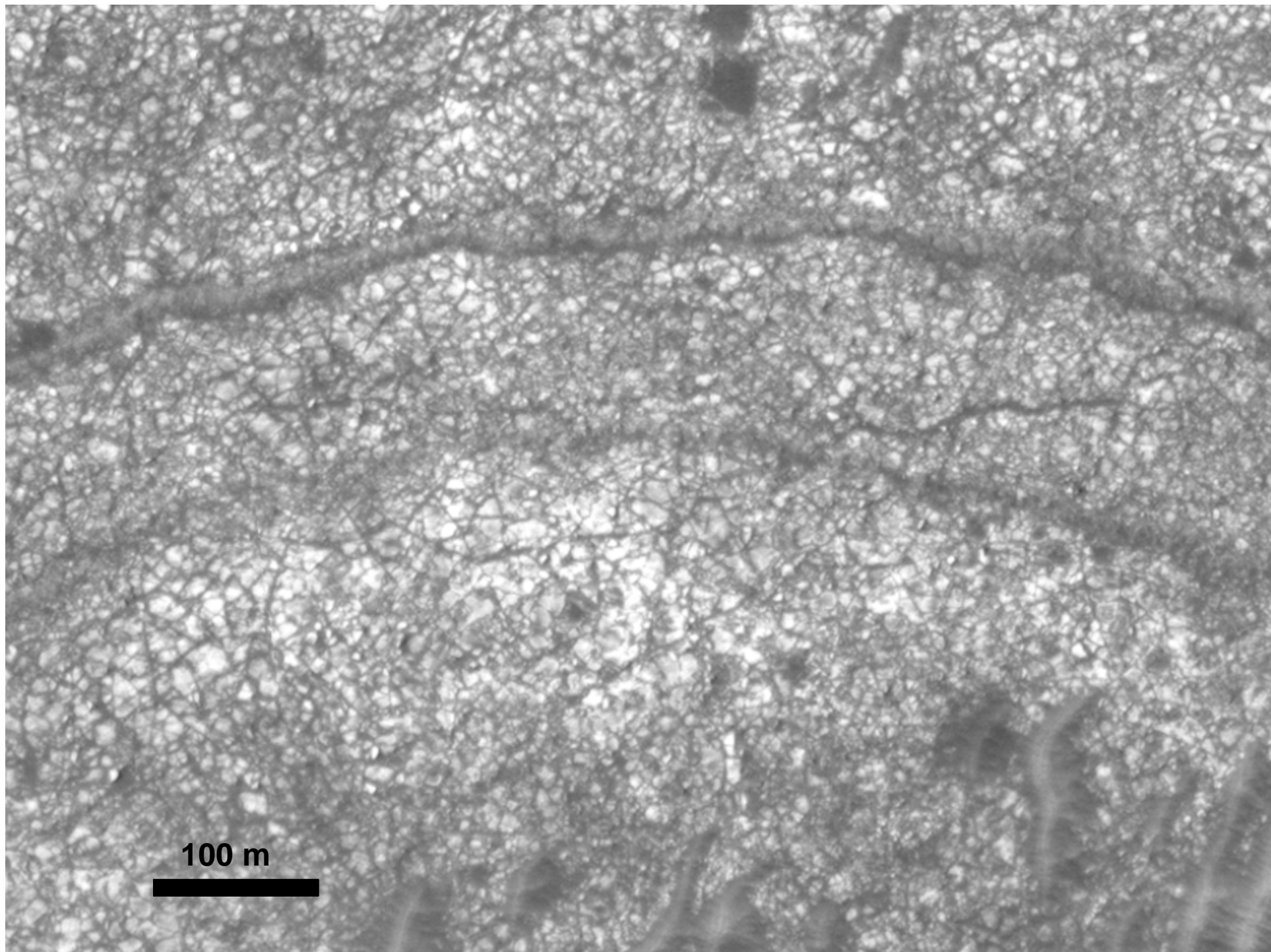


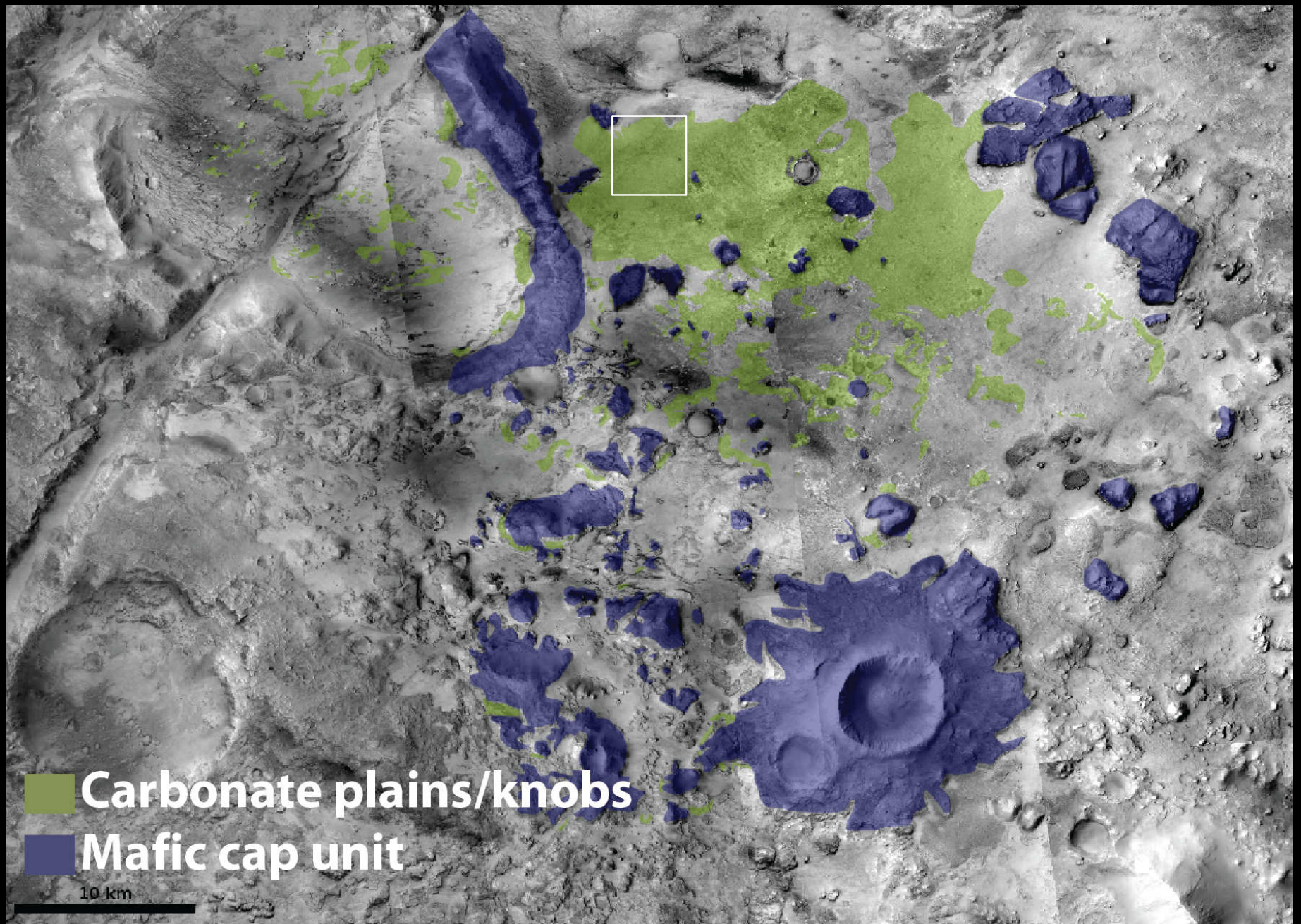


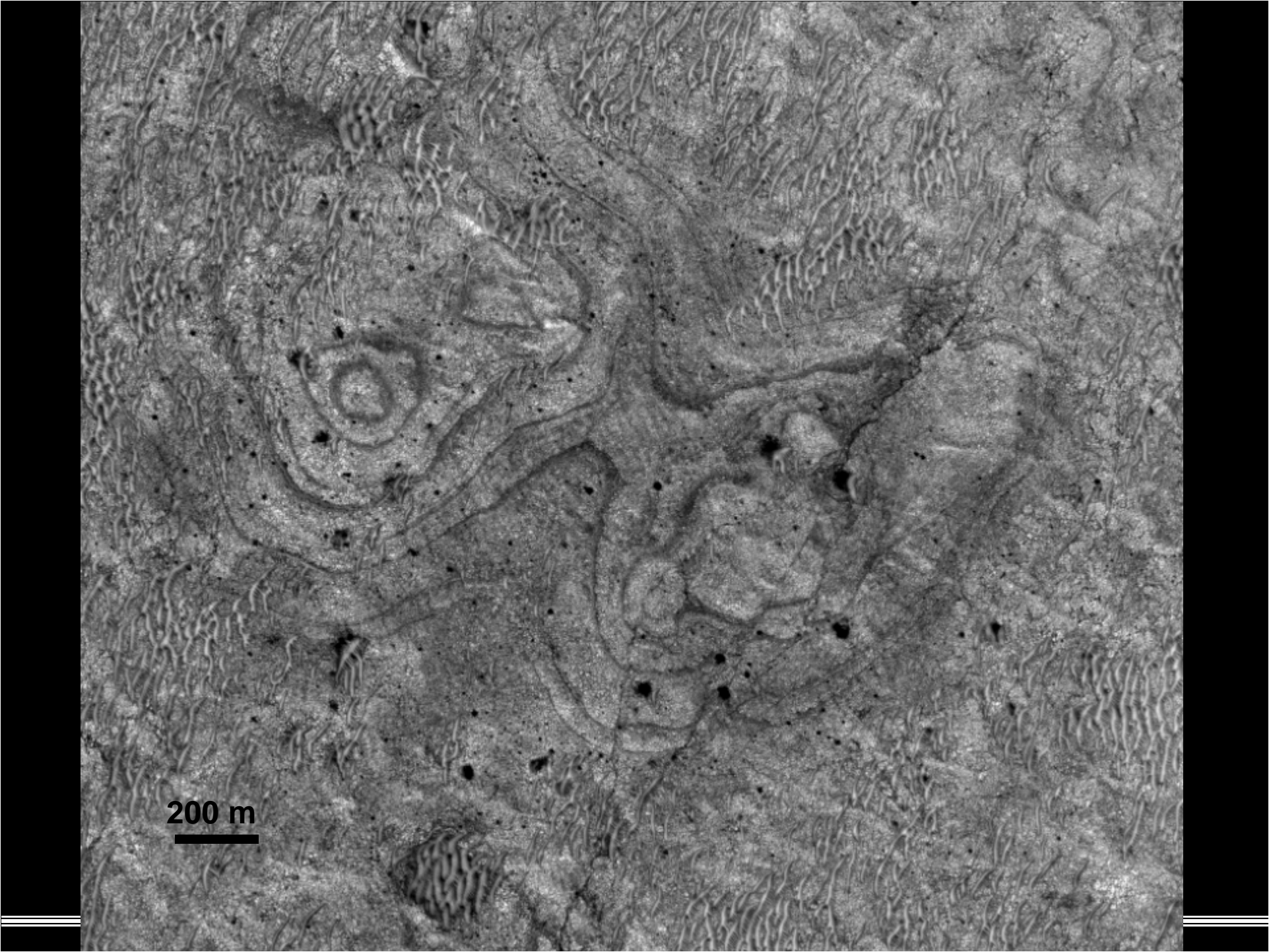






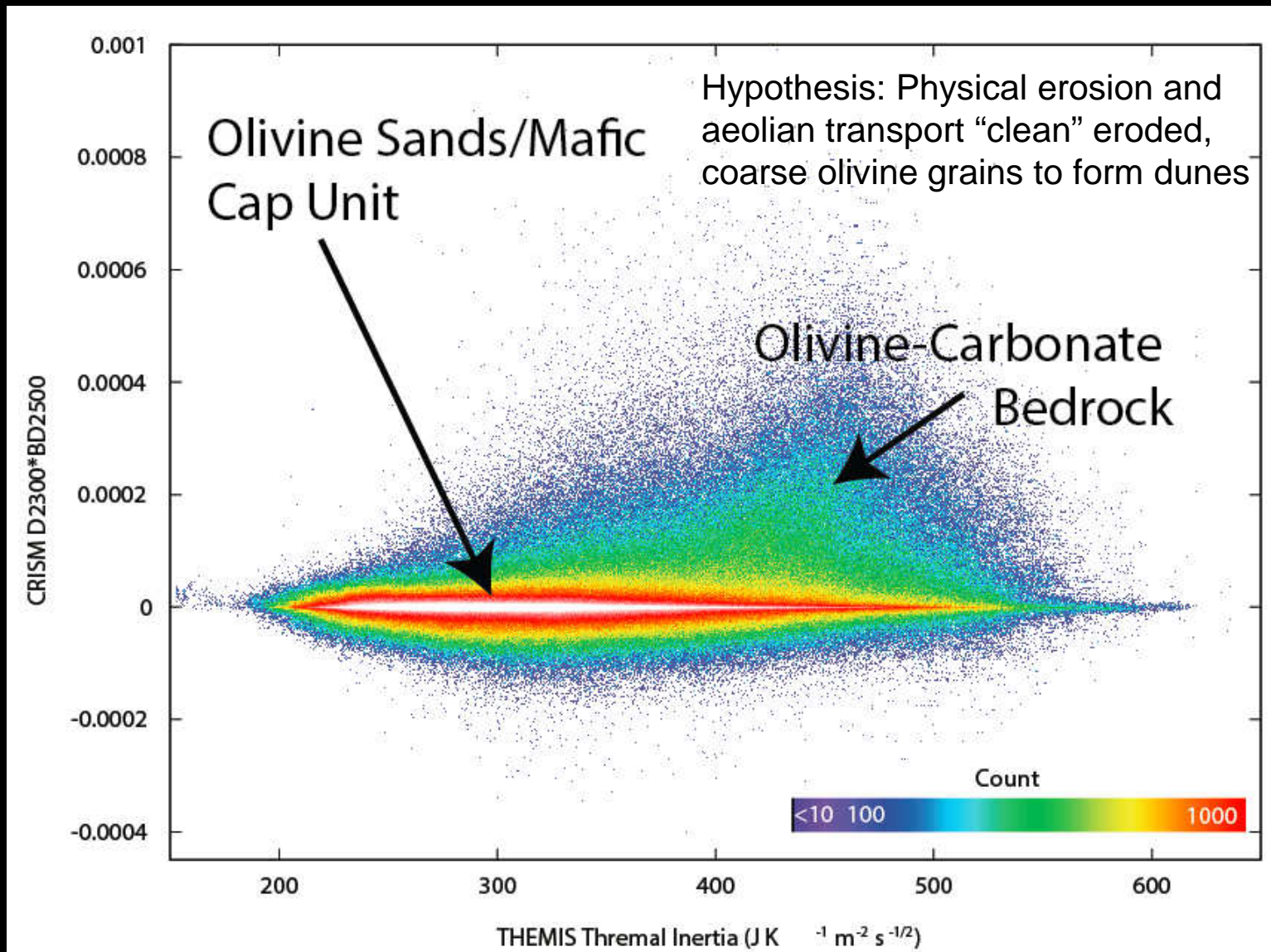






200 m

Relationships between key units



Magnesite formation mechanisms (terrestrial)

(Möller, 1989)

Observed elsewhere in the region. Ehlmann et al., 2010, GRL; Ehlmann & Mustard, 2012, GRL

- Hydrothermal fluids
- Serpentinization
- Diagenesis of marine beds

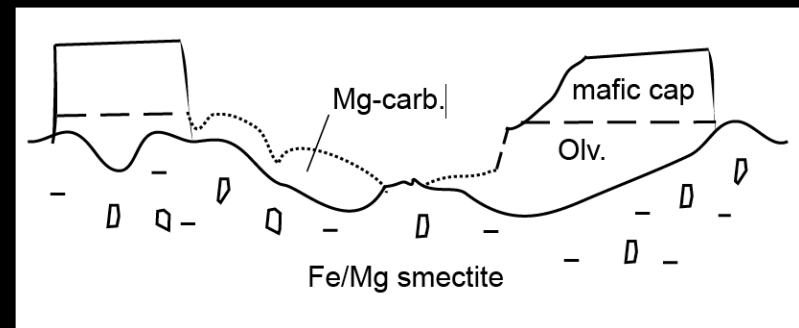
SUBSURFACE

- Weathering of olivine and serpentine rich bodies
- Precipitate in playas fed by ultramafic catchments

SURFACE

For carbonates on Mars,

- (1) Olivine-rich rock and
- (2) its interaction with water seem to be essential

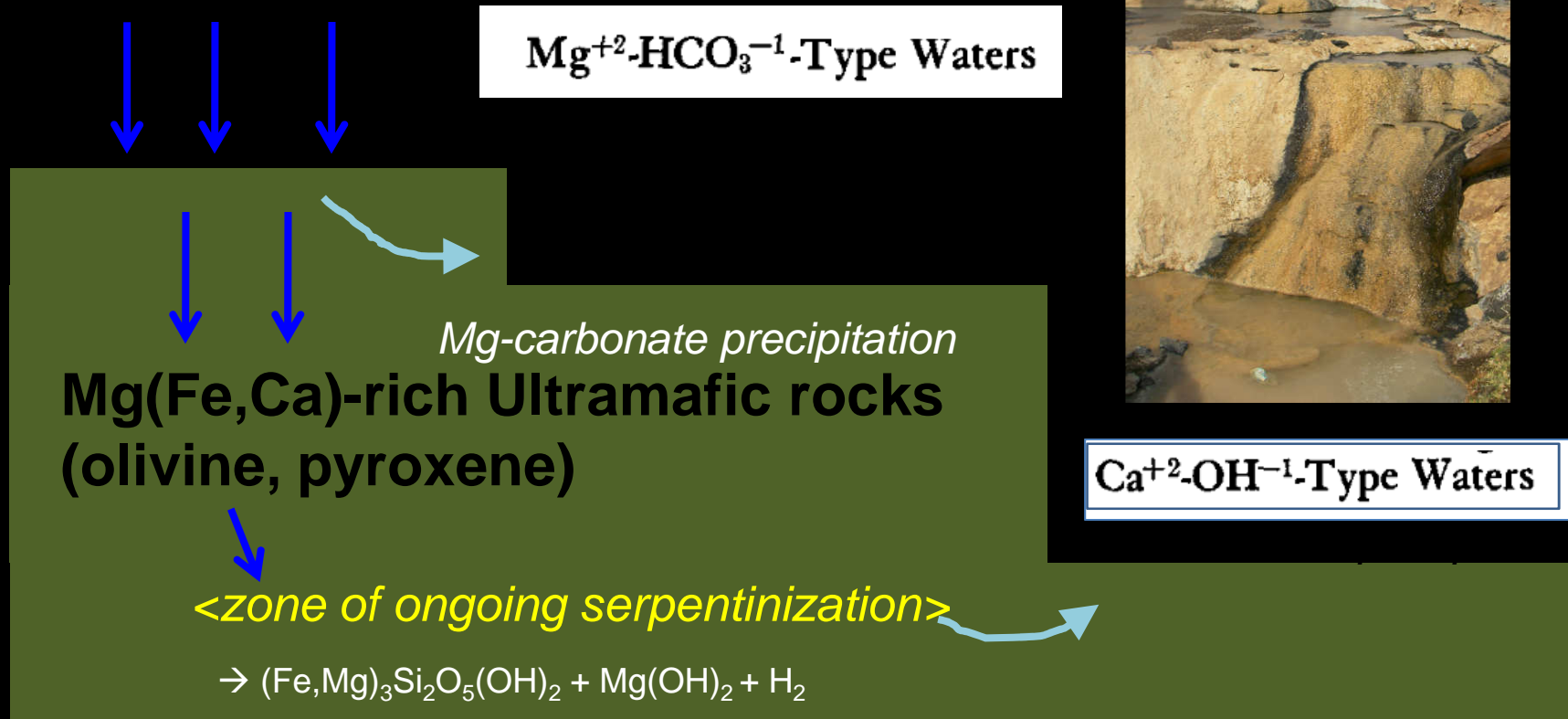


A possible analog

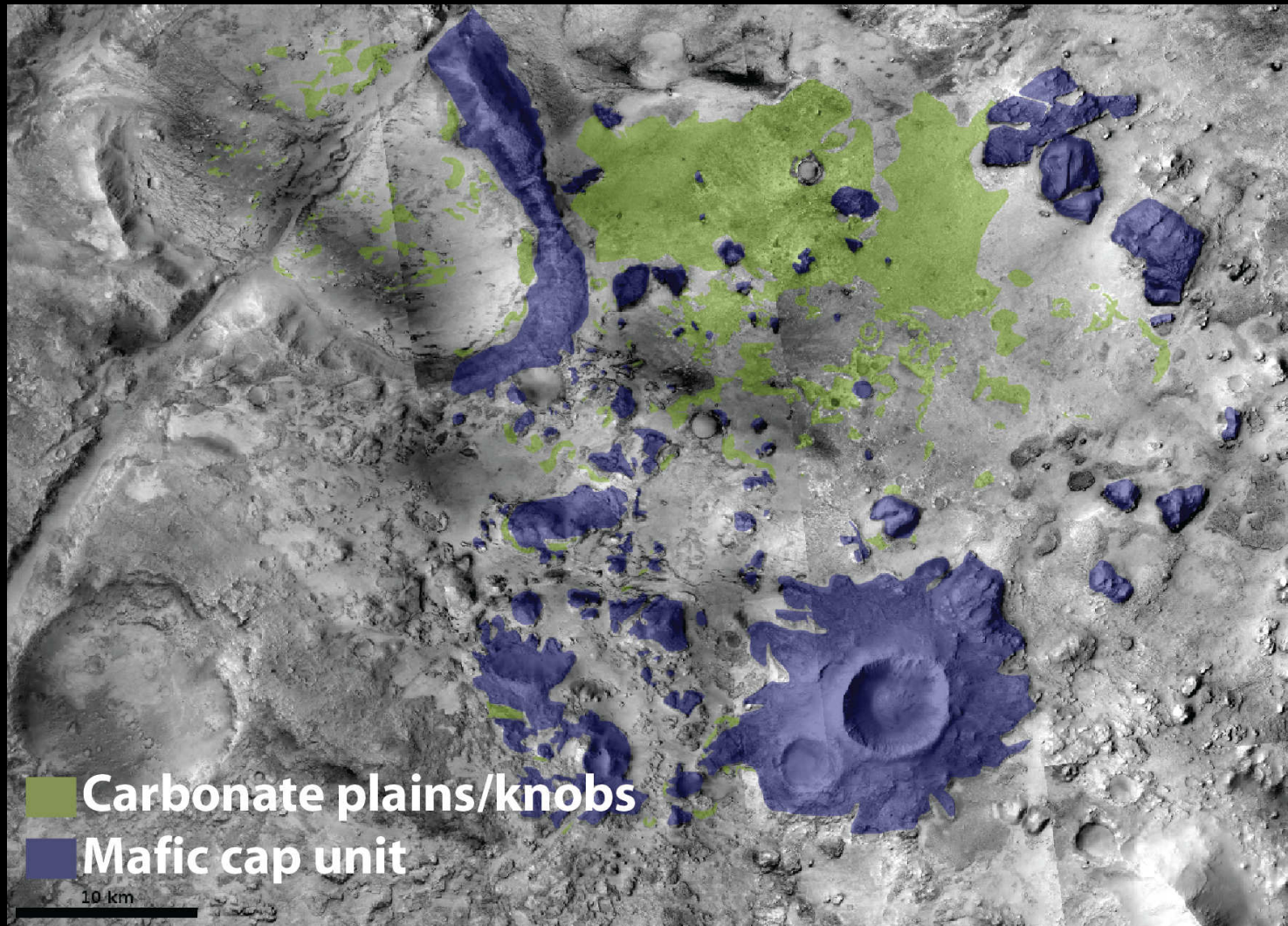
Oman



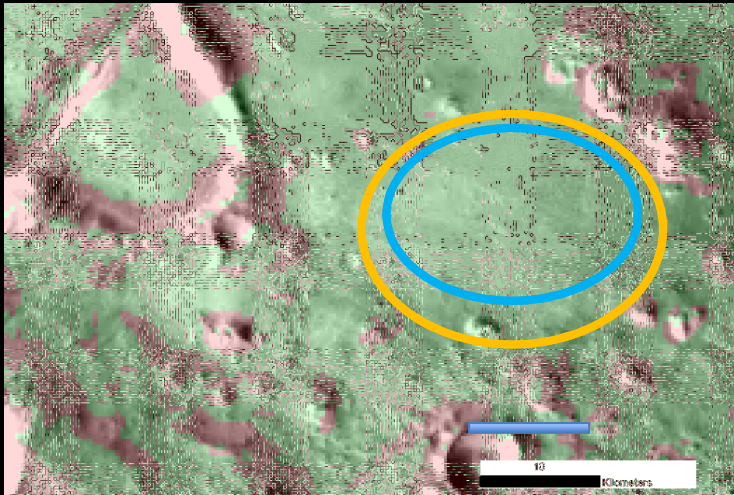
Tracing the Serpentinization Process through Carbonate Chemistry



Land-On Carbonate



Preliminary Landing Site Safety



Slope map at 1000 m baseline from MOLA

25km x 20km 18km x 14km

Criteria	Requirement	Actual
Elevation	$< +0.5 \text{ km}$	-1.5 km
Latitude	$\pm 30^\circ$	21.7°
Relief	$< 100 \text{ m}$ on 1km-1,000 m baselines	✓
Slopes	$< 25^\circ\text{-}30^\circ$ on 2- 5 m baselines	needs investigation
Rocks	$\sim 7\%$ rock abundance	appears clear; needs further investigation.
Radar Reflectivity	-20 to +15 dB at Ka band	✓
Thermal Inertia/ Albedo	> 100 $\text{J m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-0.5}\text{K}^{-1}$ < 0.25	> 230 $\text{m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-0.5}\text{K}^{-1}$ < 0.19

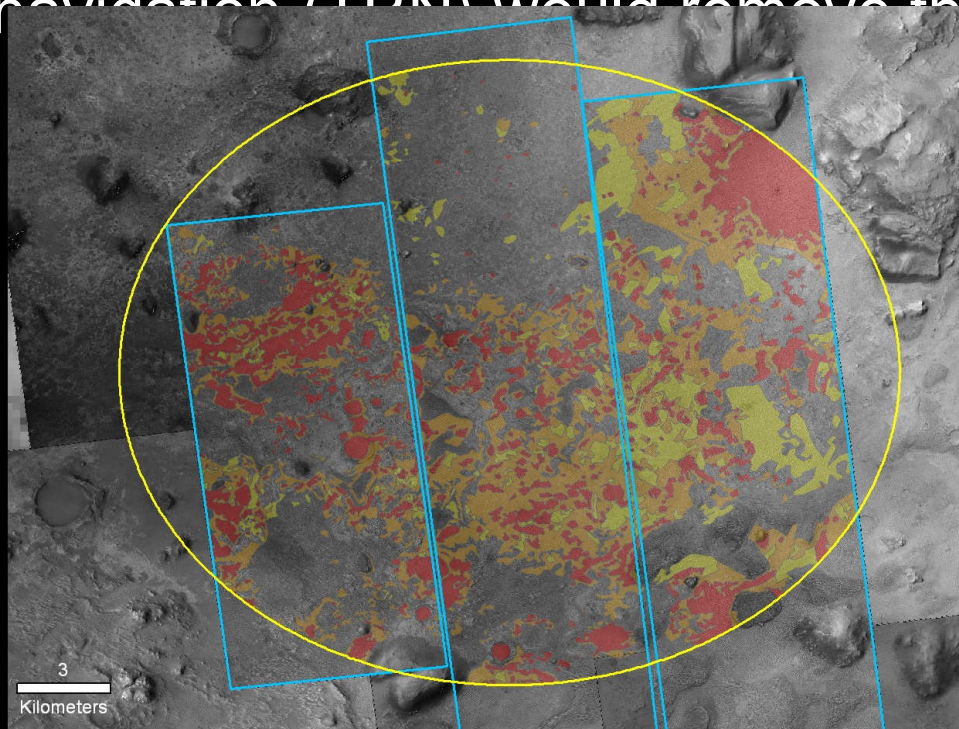
Landing Site Safety: Dunes



*Testing the MSL mobility system
Durmout Dunes, CA, Summer '12*

Landing Site Safety: Dunes

- Large-ellipse (25 km x 20 km at time of downselect) meant MSL landing in the dunes was an unacceptable risk
- Reduced ellipse size, range-trigger, or terrain-relative navigation (TRN) would remove this risk



red=traversability risk
due to large dune

See Golombek
presentation yesterday

Nili Fossae Carbonate Plains: A Summary

- Immediate Access to Land-On Primary Science
 - Extensive aqueous alteration to form carbonate
 - Testing the relative importance of sedimentation, weathering, and hydrothermal processes for early aqueous environments
 - No later overprinting by an “acid bath”
 - How much carbonate? Stored by what process? Important questions for understanding the global reservoir
 - High-Mg mafic/ultramafic rocks
 - preserves a record of early igneous processes (komatiitic-type melts) or a record of impact processes and mantle-derived cumulates
 - mafic/ultramafic rocks Materials for answering important questions about the nature of the Mars mantle and history of volcanism
- Diverse, fundamental questions about ancient Mars are accessible here, providing decades of work on returned samples